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# The Solicitors' Journal & Reporter.

## VOLUME XII.

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## The Solicitors' Journal.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2, 1867.

THE LONG VACATION which has just closed has presented a remarkable contrast to that of 1866, so far as regards the business transacted in chambers. There has doubtless been no lack of applications; but they have partaken of the most ordinary and routine character. Last year, instead of sitting two days each week, the Chief Clerk was hardly driven to get through the mass of business in four; and the applications were of a character needing frequently earnest and immediate attention. The effects of the financial collapse were still severely felt; and it was imperatively necessary in many instances to appoint an *ad interim* liquidator to protect the assets and property of proprietary bodies. The absence of this class of business during the vacation now at an end, may therefore be regarded as hopeful for the monetary and commercial public.

WE UNDERSTAND that this day (Saturday) an application will be made to the Court of Queen's Bench, at its sitting at Westminster, on the return of the judges from the Chancellor's breakfast, on the part of the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie to restrain the Commissioners (Dr. Travers Twiss and Dr. Robertson) who have been appointed by the present Dean of the Arches (Sir Robert Phillimore) as his deputies to hear and determine the cause now pending in the Arches Court with reference to the ritualistic practices at St. Albans, Holborn, from hearing the cause upon the ground that the Dean of the Arches has no power to delegate his judicial office in a cause of appeal. We pronounce no opinion upon the point, but it is unquestionably important that the delegation of the office of a judge in a superior court, and particularly in a matter of appeal, should be most jealously guarded, and that the practice should be clearly established as a matter of custom before it is permitted to take place. In the Courts of Common Law such a question could not arise, it having been laid down as a principle of law, at as early a period as the reign of Edward IV., that "the King cannot grant a judicial office to anyone with power to make a deputy."

It will be for the Court of Queen's Bench to determine whether the objection to the tribunal taken by Mr. Mackonochie's advisers is well founded. We believe, however, that no instance can be discovered of the judge of the Arches Court ever having delegated the hearing of a cause of appeal, and this fact will go a great way upon the question of custom. We also understand, which is a matter of more importance, that the application for a prohibition will not simply be confined to the question of the competency of the special tribunal, which has been constituted, but will extend to the whole merits of the case. It will be contended on the part of Mr. Mackonochie that the citation and articles of charge, which constitute the case of the promoter of the proceedings, disclose no ecclesiastical offence whatever, and the Court of Queen's Bench will be asked to withdraw the whole of the proceedings, from beginning to end, from the cognizance of the Ecclesiastical Courts. If this contention is successful there will be an end to the cause for the present, and it will remain to be seen whether the Bishop of London will be disposed to issue fresh letters of request upon this subject. That the case should go off upon what some of our readers will doubtless deem a technical point, will, perhaps, be considered a matter of regret, but there will be some consolation in reflecting that, after all, it is of the essence of justice that in a criminal proceeding against a clergyman he should not be subjected to a trial for an offence which is not an offence against the law ecclesiastical, and also (remembering the effect which has been produced in the Church by the failure, upon a really technical ground, of the case against Archdeacon Denison, in 1856), that the peace and unity of the Church may perhaps be better preserved by the failure, rather than by the success, of prosecutions.

IT IS COMMONLY REPORTED amongst members of the profession that a decision has lately been given at Judges Chambers to the effect that the fifth section of the new County Court Act came into operation upon the passing of the Act, although the rest of the Act only comes into operation on the 1st of January next. We have not been able to ascertain before going to press whether this report is correct, and it is difficult to see how any application can yet have been made upon which such a decision could have been given, as no person could have obtained a judgment in a superior court so soon after the termination of the vacation in any action commenced after the 20th August. We are informed, however, on good authority, that the question of the true construction of the section has arisen in a case of *Davies v. Titchcomb* in the County Court of Monmouth, and that it will come before the Court of Queen's Bench early in term. It is difficult to understand such a decision as is reported to have been given. The effect of the two sections together clearly is that in cases provided for by the fifth section, the plaintiff will get costs wherever his writ was issued before the 20th of August (whether he gets judgment this year or next), and also when, although his writ is after August

the 20th, he is in a position to have his costs taxed before the 1st of January; but not when, his writ being after the 20th of August, he does not get his judgment until the 1st of January. The words "commenced after the passing of this Act" were evidently introduced to meet the difficulty experienced in *Wright v. Hale*, 9 W. R. 157, as to whether the 34th section of the Common Law Procedure Act, 1860, applied to actions commenced before, but tried after, the Act came into operation. It was held that it did apply, notwithstanding the apparent injustice of depriving a plaintiff of costs which at the time he brought his action he had a right to expect he would obtain. In the present Act an attempt has been made to guard against this injustice by restricting the operation of the Act, when it does come into effect, to cases of actions commenced after the passing of the Act in which the plaintiff must know, at the time he brought his action, that if he failed to get his judgment before the Act came into force, he ran the risk of losing his costs. It would, have been much better if the Legislature had said, "If, after this Act comes into operation, a plaintiff in any action commenced after the passing of the Act shall recover, &c.," the meaning would then have been clear. We believe, however, that this construction will before long be judicially put upon the section as now worded.

WE HEAR from all parts of England complaints of bakers' short weight. There is no reason why bakers, any more than any other class of tradesmen, should enjoy the privilege of selling one quantity and receiving payment for a larger one. In Leicester, about a week ago, a case was brought before the magistrates, in which a baker of that town had sold over the counter a so-called "quartern" loaf, which was actually  $7\frac{1}{2}$  oz., or very nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., short of its proper weight. The Sale of Bread Act, by the way, contains no penalty directed expressly against the delivery of bread short of weight, but requires bakers to sell all bread except "French or fancy bread or rolls" by weight only, and inflicts a penalty not exceeding £5 upon the use of a false measure. The bread sold by this Leicester baker was of the kind called "cottage" bread; and the objection was taken in his behalf that bread of this description came within the denomination of "fancy" bread, which the Act does not require bakers to sell by weight. At Windsor, a short time previously, the same point had been taken on behalf of another offending baker, and decided against him. At Leicester several bakers gave evidence in support of their own side of the question. They said that "tin and cottage" bread were always regarded "in the trade" as "fancy" bread, and a London baker said that the London inspectors used, under the Metropolitan Act, to weigh loaves of those kinds. The magistrates held that the term "fancy bread," as used in the Act, must mean that which was regarded as such in the trade, and dismissed the summons; and thus it appears that in Leicester, at any rate, a "cottage" loaf weighing barely over  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. may be sold with impunity as a 4 lb. loaf. We cannot but think that the Windsor decision was right, and the Leicester one wrong. It is indeed customary, and properly so, for judges, when called upon to interpret technical terms or technical usages, referring to a particular branch of commerce or industry, to receive evidence of the manner of their acceptance "in the trade," and to construe them accordingly if that acceptance be reasonable. Now, in most cases, "the trade" means both buyers and sellers, and its usage is, therefore, in all probability, equitable to either; but "the trade" in the sense used by the Leicester magistrates, meant simply sellers alone, and it is obviously inexpedient to accept unquestioned the version of the sellers in a controversy arising between them and the buyers. Further than this, the construction in question appears to us to be unreasonable. The Leicester magistrates have also, it appears, decided that bakers are not obliged to carry scales with their carts when delivering

bread. How, in the face of section 7 of the Sale of Bread Act, they arrived at this decision we can hardly imagine.

The old City of London ordinances respecting the assize of bread were tolerably stringent—"If default shall be made in bread, the first time, let the baker be drawn with the loaf hanging from his neck; the second time, let him be drawn, and set upon the pillory; and the third time let him be drawn, and his oven pulled down, and let him forswear the trade." We might be satisfied with something short of this, but we certainly should like some penalty which would sting the offender and advertise him to all consumers. In this case it may be said with truth that "they manage these things much better in France." There, it seems, the fraudulent baker is compelled to submit to the posting in his own shop of a placard, recording his fault and the amount of the fine. This certainly is bringing the punishment home to the offender. In modern England we have not got beyond empowering the justices to advertise the offence in some local newspaper, and that only applies to cases of adulteration. The French remedy is by far the better one, and is charmingly simple.

We are entitled to expect that the Legislature will next session deal with the subject of weights and measures. Last session the subject was postponed, upon the ground that the standards must first be verified, though we cannot see what on earth this had to do with the legislation which was and is needed. It is to be hoped that a bill will be introduced which will deal with the whole subject comprehensively.

IN THE COURSE of the trial of John Warren, one of the prisoners charged with high treason before the Special Commission now sitting in Dublin, a point of some interest arose. The prisoner appears to be a natural born subject, who has become naturalised in the United States, and, under these circumstances, he claimed, as an alien, to be tried by a jury *de medietate linguae*. This was opposed by the Attorney-General and refused by the Court. Thereupon the prisoner, having been formally given in charge to the jury, said—As a citizen of the United States I protest against being arraigned, or tried, or adjudged by any British subject.

The Chief Baron.—We cannot hear any statement from you when you are represented by counsel.

Prisoner.—Just a few words, my Lord.

The Chief Baron.—We cannot hear you. Your counsel is heard on your part. You pleaded "Not guilty," and our course is now to proceed with the trial on that plea. We cannot hear any statement now from you when you are represented by counsel.

The Prisoner.—Then I instruct my counsel to withdraw from the case, and I now place it in the hands of the United States, which has now become the principal.

The prisoner's counsel then left the court, whereupon Mr. Adair said he was instructed by the Government of the United States of America to appear on behalf of six prisoners to watch the proceedings and to report the manner in which their trial was conducted.

Mr. Justice Keogh.—Are you counsel for the prisoner at the bar?

Mr. Adair.—I have been instructed by the Consul for the United States to watch the proceedings so far as certain cases are concerned, and when counsel withdrew from this he thought it right that I should interest myself on behalf of the prisoner. I want to know how far it is my privilege, as counsel, to act in this matter, and what course I should be justified in taking. I have no wish to interfere improperly in the case, but simply to do my duty.

The Lord Chief Baron.—If you are not acting as counsel for the prisoner we cannot allow you to interfere.

Mr. Justice Keogh.—If on consideration the prisoner thinks proper to dispense with the assistance of the other counsel, and to accept yours, he is at liberty to do so.

Mr. Adair.—I have not been instructed by the prisoner.

Mr. Justice Keogh.—Then your interference is irregular and unprofessional.

Mr. Adair said he did not wish to interfere; he had simply addressed the Court in the discharge of his duty. During the whole of his professional experience he had never volunteered in a case, and he thought the observation from the Bench uncalled for and unnecessary.

While we heartily concur in the rule which excludes voluntary services on the part of counsel as a most necessary protection to the Court as well as the profession, we cannot but think that Mr. Adair was placed in a position of some difficulty, such as fully warranted him in asking the direction of the Court; and although Mr. Justice Keogh was probably right in holding that he could not interfere, the United States Consul not being a party to the proceedings, the manner in which he did so appears to us most uncalled for and reprehensible. Mr. Adair was instructed by the Government of the United States, to watch the interests of its citizens; the prisoner pointedly threw the responsibility of his defence on that Government, and it does not seem to us that their Consul could well have helped interfering to the extent he did—viz., simply to put the Court in possession of the facts, and ask for their guidance.

THE TRIAL of the Fenians at Manchester has not proved free from difficulty. At the close of the case for the prosecution on Thursday, Mr. Seymour submitted several points of law to the judges with a view of reducing the offence of Allen (assuming it for the moment to be proved in fact) from murder to manslaughter. The argument he offered was ingenious, but we believe it will turn out to be fallacious. First, he said, the original detention of Kelly and Deasy, being under an informal warrant, was illegal. They therefore would have themselves been justified in doing their utmost to escape from custody; they might even have gone to the length of killing the constable in charge of them, if there were no other means of recovering their liberty, without being guilty of murder. And what they might have done themselves their friends had a right to do for them.

With regard to the legality of the original detention, Mr. Seymour may possibly be right. But, assuming that the warrant of arrest was informal, Sergeant Brett was none the less, at the time of his death, acting in the execution of his duty; and the killing of him at such a time, by a person at large, although the act was done in attempting the rescue of a prisoner illegally in his custody, will, we apprehend, prove to be murder by the law of England. Mr. Seymour relied mainly upon a statement in Hawkins' Pleas of the Crown, of which, however, he missed the meaning. "Wherever," writes Hawkins, "the imprisonment is so far groundless or irregular, or for such a cause, or the breaking of it is occasioned by such a necessity, that the party himself breaking the prison is either by the common law or by the statute *de frangentibus prisonam* saved from the penalty of a capital offender, a stranger who rescues him from such imprisonment is in like manner also excused." Now it must be remembered that when Serjeant Hawkins wrote the "Pleas of the Crown," breaking prison was a capital offence, and the above proposition merely implies, as Mr. Justice Blackburn pointed out, that a third person might help a prisoner illegally detained to break his prison without necessarily subjecting himself thereby to the penalty of death. The passage cited therefore was really irrelevant to the question.

Two cases were also mentioned as supporting Mr. Seymour's contention, but on investigation they do not help it very much. The first was the case of *R. v. Tooley*, 2 *Ld. Raym.* 1296, and if the decision there were still law, no doubt it would be a strong authority that Allen and his comrades could be convicted of manslaughter only. It was held in that case that "it is a sufficient provocation to make the killing a man manslaughter, only that he is assisting in unlawfully detaining a third person in prison, though the person detained is a stranger to the person killing, and the person killing did not know the detention was unlawful, and the person

detaining pretended to be acting as a peace officer." But this decision has since been disapproved of, and, in effect, overruled. Mr. Justice Foster, the "great master of the Crown law," viewed it as having carried the law in favour of strangers interfering in cases of illegal arrest further than sound reason or true policy would warrant. The doctrine advanced in it is, he says, "utterly inconsistent with the known rules of law touching a sudden provocation in the case of homicide, and—which is of more importance—inconsistent with the principles on which all civil government is founded and must subsist." In several subsequent cases judges have expressed their concurrence with these wise observations, and the case of *R. v. Tooley* cannot, therefore, be now regarded as of much, if of any, authority.

The second case relied on was *R. v. Phelps, Car. & Marsh*, but there there was no deliberate design to affect a rescue, or at least no evidence of it. It is this circumstance which really distinguishes the present case from all the previous authorities, except *R. v. Tooley*. The illegal detention of a friend may possibly amount to sufficient "provocation" under some circumstances, as, for example, when the arrest and attempt at rescue are actually or almost simultaneous. But it will scarcely avail where deliberate and preconcerted determination is shown. The learned judges at Manchester seem to have had little hesitation in overruling the objection taken, and there cannot be much doubt that their decision will be supported by the opinion of their brethren, should they think proper to ask for it.

SIR RICHARD MAYNE has lost no time in putting the New Metropolitan Traffic Act into operation. This Act only came into play on Thursday, and on Friday various lamp-posts in the city were adorned with notices of the Chief Commissioner's application to one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State for the approval of an Order erecting sundry of the most crowded city thoroughfares into a "special district." This advertisement of the application is enjoined by section 10 of the Act. Twenty-eight days must elapse before the "special district" can be validly constituted. When this is done Sir Richard Mayne will be able from time to time to prescribe routes for cabs, &c.; no "heavy" traffic beyond a certain size will be able to traverse the streets between 10 a.m. and 7 p.m., and no delivery of coals, or drawing up or lowering of casks, across pavement will be lawful between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. These provisions seem very good, and we shall then no longer have to risk our shins (if not worse) over draymen's ropes and chains on crowded trottoirs; but why are "wines and spirits in cask" excepted from the last prohibition. It is surely as unpleasant to be damaged by a wine cask as by a beer barrel.

#### THE MAYOR'S COURT.—No. I.

One of the most beneficial effects of modern legal reform has been the abolition of many courts of law of a limited and anomalous jurisdiction, which, however useful when first established, had become, in consequence of the general alteration of habits of life and modes of thought, entirely unfit to supply the wants of the present day. There are, however, courts still in existence which had their origin in remote antiquity, and which, notwithstanding many recent changes, yet retain peculiarities which distinguish their procedure both from that of the superior courts of law and also from that of inferior courts of more modern creation. One of the most important of these courts is the Mayor's Court, in the City of London. In this court the custom of what is called foreign attachment prevails, and a creditor has, by virtue of this custom, a very efficacious method, which is not available to a plaintiff in the superior courts, of securing the payment of his claim. This custom is not exclusively confined to London, but exists in some other towns of England by virtue of immemorial usage. Con-



sidering the number of causes that are every year tried in the Mayor's Court, and the large amount of property that is involved in those causes (the jurisdiction of the Court not being limited to any particular amount), it is surprising that so little should generally be known concerning the custom of foreign attachment which is the distinguishing characteristic of this Court. The ordinary procedure when the custom of foreign attachment is not available, is very similar to that of other courts, but in the proceedings which result from this custom there is considerable peculiarity.

The customs of the City of London are, by an old usage now well established, proved by the Mayor and Aldermen, who declare by the mouth of the Recorder what these customs are; and a description of foreign attachment as it now prevails is to be found in the report of the certificate given by Starkey, a Recorder of the City of London in the reign of Edward IV. He certified that the custom was, "That if a plaint be affirmed in London before or against any person, and it be returned *nil*, if the plaintiff would surmise that another person within the city is a debtor to the defendant in any sum, he shall have garnishment against him to warn him to come in and answer whether he be indebted in the manner alleged by the other (the plaintiff), and if he comes and does not deny the debt it shall be attached in his hands, and after four defaults recorded on the part of the defendant, such person shall find new surety to the plaintiff for the said debt, and judgment shall be that the plaintiff shall have judgment against him (the garnishee), and that he shall be quit against the other (the defendant) after execution sued out by the plaintiff" (1 Roll. Abr. Customs of London, K.). The right to issue an attachment is however restricted to those cases where the plaintiff's claim is for a sum certain or capable of being certainly ascertained, and the fact of the existence of the alleged debt must be verified by affidavit before the entry of the action. The object of this procedure is in theory to compel the defendant to appear, and although such a method of proceeding may appear somewhat at variance with the principles now acted upon by the superior Courts, in which an action is commenced by a mere writ of summons, it yet is not opposed to what was formerly the procedure of those Courts which used generally to be commenced, during the time that this custom was gradually being established by usage, by summons requiring the defendant to appear, and give bail, or by arresting him for a contempt of which, by a legal fiction, he was supposed to have been guilty, or by a distress upon his goods, all of which proceedings were really for the purpose of compelling the defendant to appear to answer the plaintiff's claim.

The proceedings in foreign attachments were commenced originally by the entry of the action, and by a summons to the defendant to appear to answer the plaintiff; if the defendant made default in appearing, the plaintiff then alleged to the Court that some third person in the city owed money to the defendant, or had goods of the defendant in his possession, and prayed process to attach the defendant by such money or goods to compel him to appear. This prayer was granted as a matter of course, and the money or goods as the case might be were attached in the hands of the third person, called from that time the garnishee (from the French *garnir*, to warn), because he was warned not to part with the property so attached. If the defendant still neglected to appear, the plaintiff was entitled (after four defaults by the defendant) to process, commanding the garnishee to appear before the Court to show cause why the plaintiff should not have execution against the property attached to satisfy his claim. Such was the commencement of the ancient process, and all these proceedings are still stated upon the record to have taken place. The procedure is, however, at the present day very much more simple. The preliminary steps of the summons of the defendant and his default are now mere fictions, and

the plaintiff is entitled to serve a notice of attachment upon the garnishee immediately upon the entry of the action. This notice directs the garnishee not to part with "such moneys, goods, or effects, as you now have, or which shall hereafter come into your hands or custody of the defendant." Immediately upon service of this notice the property becomes "*in custodia legis*," and the garnishee will be liable for the consequences if he part with it. It is not necessary for the plaintiff or for the garnishee to give notice to the defendant of the fact that his property has been attached, although it is safer for the garnishee to do so to prevent any suspicion of collusion between him and the plaintiff. On each of the four days following the service of the notice of attachment a default by the defendant to appear is recorded, thus making four defaults. On the court day on which the last of these defaults is recorded, the plaintiff is at liberty to issue a *scire facias*, which is a warning to the garnishee to appear at a future court to show cause why the plaintiff should not have execution against the property attached. If the property belongs to the defendant, and the garnishee has no notice of any rights of any other person over it, it is not necessary that he should appear, as judgment by default is as good a defence for the garnishee against any claim by the defendant at a future time as an adverse verdict would be. If, however, the garnishee denies the defendant's right to the property, or has notice of rights of other persons over it, he must appear and plead. The issue between the parties is whether the plaintiff should or should not have execution upon the property attached. The cause then comes on for trial upon this issue. If the verdict is for the garnishee, the attachment and all proceedings thereon are at an end; if for the plaintiff, he is entitled to have execution on the property attached. Before execution can be obtained, however, whether upon judgment by default or by verdict, the plaintiff has to find two pledges, that is, two responsible persons, who undertake upon the part of the plaintiff that if the defendant come into court within a year and a day and disprove or avoid the plaintiff's debt, or any part of it, the plaintiff shall restore to the defendant the whole or such part of the money attached as shall equal the amount of the plaintiff's claim which the defendant may have disproved or avoided, or that they, the pledgers, will do it for him.

#### THE REPORT ON FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

Unwilling as a rule to conform to the requirements of law and the dictates of good government, the Friendly Societies of England and Wales present to the observer an incongruous mass of disconnected atoms, each of which, while it revolves round its peculiar orbit, and while it would gladly be independent of all resources external to itself, would yet avail itself when in distress of the benefits of the law, which in its prosperity it affects to despise, and in fact sets at naught. To regulate, to keep in order, and to take official cognizance of these societies, is the work of Mr. John Tidd Pratt, and a very troublesome and thankless task it must be. Pursuant to the Act of Parliament, he has issued his annual report, from which it appears that out of the 23,407 societies in England and Wales only 10,678 have made returns and annual statements containing the number of their members and the amount of their funds. The number of members in the societies which have made returns is 1,672,176, and the amount of their funds is £6,668,386. The rules of 1,176 societies were examined and certified during the year, as well as the alterations of the rules of 1,487 societies. Notices of dissolution were received from 130 societies, 83 of which were advertised in the *London Gazette*.

These few facts, together with an abstract of the returns of the existing and dissolved societies, form the whole of the Registrar's report, as required by the Act, but he has added thereto notes of circumstances, which have at the present time a peculiar interest of their own.



With respect to the connection between Friendly Societies and Trades Unions, and the gradual manner in which the one drifts into the other, the Registrar gives a copy of two or three of the rules of the "griaders' society" held at the Bull, Compo Lane, Sheffield, which was enrolled at the Quarter Sessions in 1805. These rules appear to provide for payments to members unable to work through illness, and the last rule is, "that every member of this society shall endeavour, as well by example as precept, to suppress vice and profaneness, to promote the faith and practice of the religion of Jesus Christ, and improve the peace and happiness of this society to the honour of the town of Sheffield." To these rules the Registrar appends a note, that he is informed that the society ceased to act as a Friendly Society more than twenty years ago, and thereby seems to imply that the society has continued its existence under another description, and that it is the society which under a somewhat similar name has neither by example nor precept suppressed vice and profaneness nor improved peace and happiness to the honour of the town of Sheffield. Again, as to the misapplication of the funds of Friendly Societies, the Registrar mentions at length the case of the Farriers' Horseshoe Fund, the managers of which society having applied the sum of £63 10s. 3d. towards the expenses of a Reform demonstration in December, 1866, an intimation from Mr. Tidd Pratt persuaded them to replace the money and to promise that in future no money would be taken away for trade purposes at all. Any one having knowledge of the circumstances would consider money to have been expended for political purposes, but whether it be for trade or political agitation, both objects are equally beside the intention of a friendly society, and cannot receive the sanction of the Registrar as being according to law. When the Registrar objects to a statement of the accounts returned to him by a Friendly Society, he finds much difficulty in procuring an explanation, and as already stated, more than half the Friendly Societies in England send in no return nor annual statement; but we gather from those actually sent in, that a very large percentage; amounting in many cases to more than thirty per cent. of the gross receipts, goes away for working expenses. One society is mentioned in which the working expenses appear to have amounted to 55 per cent.; what takes place in those societies which furnish no returns, we cannot say, but the above societies are very significant.

With reference to such Societies as those which furnish death insurances on an extensive scale all over the country, whose whole business is managed by a few collectors and a central and irresponsible board over which the secretary usually reigns supreme, the Report states "that there is not, nor can there be, any supervision of the affairs of these Societies by the members, and therefore the officers frequently neglect to send the annual returns to the Registrar, quite regardless of penalties, as the funds are large and entirely under the directors' control, and when returns are sent, the accounts are lumped together in such an extraordinary manner that it is impossible to ascertain anything definite concerning the Societies' affairs." In order to meet such cases as these the Registrar considers the only means applicable will be found in "exceptional legislation." He would have a law passed applicable to all societies granting assurances for a sum payable at death of £10 and under, not in connection with any other assurance; by this law he would abolish arbitration as being a mockery, and send all disputes to be settled by justices, and would make any agent, taking money on account of insurance, before delivery of the policy and a copy of the rules, liable to a penalty of twenty shillings.

In those large societies whose members are only among the poor, and whose seat of business must necessarily be far removed from the neighbourhood of a large portion of their members, the opportunities for all description of peculation are innumerable. If the further suggestion made, that Government assurances should be granted for sums as low as £5 or £10, instead of

£20, which is now the minimum, were adopted by the post-office, many who would hand over their small earnings to the uncertain management of the agent of a so-called Friendly Society would avail himself of the Government security then open to him. We cannot, however, coincide in the suggestion which proposes to abolish arbitration and to refer all disputes between friendly societies and their members to justices. The substituted plan might prove expensive, and in many cases unnecessary, so that what was intended as a benefit might prove a hardship.

It would be enough, we imagine, if it were placed in the option of either party to have the dispute settled by justices, without abolishing arbitration entirely, at any rate the modification might be tried.

Mr. Tidd Pratt's third suggestion seems one of much utility. The poor, who for the most part know and deal with these societies only through their agents, should be protected by every precaution which would promote the honesty of such agents. The most serious evil which Mr. Tidd Pratt points out is the practical irresponsibility of the managers of these societies.

Proper returns are not furnished, and when furnished are unintelligible. Penalties produce no effect: "as the funds are large and entirely under the managers control." It is especially in the case of the Insurance Societies that these evils are noted, and the remedy the Registrar believes to be the exceptional legislation spoken of before; by which is meant legislation in reference to these Insurance Societies as a special class, unconnected with the Friendly Society proper.

## RECENT DECISIONS.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

#### WILFUL DEFAULT—ACCOUNT.

*Parkinson v. Hanbury*, H. L., 15 W. R., 642; 2 L. R., H. L., 1.

To the persistence in hopeless litigation which is not unfrequently a characteristic of female plaintiffs we owe in this case a useful statement of the circumstances under which a person in possession of an estate, who is called upon for an account, will be made answerable for what he might have received but for his wilful default. We quote from the judgment of Lord Westbury, which gives the clearest view of the law on the subject. He says: "It is undoubtedly settled in the courts of equity that if a mortgagee, in that character, enters into the receipt of rents and profits, he will be bound to account not only for what he has received, but for what, without wilful default, he might have received. It is difficult, perhaps, to ascertain the origin of the rule, but I take it to be this—that when a mortgagee, by virtue of his mortgage, claims to receive the rents and profits, he is regarded in a court of equity as the bailiff of the mortgagor. Now an account against a bailiff was, both at common law and in equity, given with wilful default. That is almost the only case, save in cases of fraud or breach of trust, where wilful default is infused into the form of the account. . . . Supposing that to be the origin of the rule, it will, therefore, not be applicable to any case where the conclusion of the defendant being in receipt of rent as mortgagee is a conclusion consequential on your having reduced and set aside some other pretended or alleged title, in respect or by virtue of which he had actually received the rents and profits." In the above case redemption was decreed against second mortgagees, who had been for some time in possession as purchasers from a first mortgagee under a power of sale contained in the latter's mortgage, the notices required by the power not having been properly given, and the sale being therefore invalid. It was contended that they must be taken to have been in possession under the only valid title they had, that of mortgagees, but this was not considered sufficient to prevent the application of

the rule that, "when a person becomes possessed of property, erroneously supposing that he is a purchaser, if it afterwards turns out that he is not to be treated as a purchaser, but only as a person who has a sort of lien upon the property, that does not make him a mortgagee in possession within the meaning of that rule which charges him with wilful default;" and *Neesom v. Clarkson*, 2 Ha. 163, so far as it may be inconsistent with this rule, was disapproved of by Lord Westbury. We may remind our readers that by the operation of the Trustees and Mortgagees Act, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 145, ss. 17 and 18, mortgagees under instruments executed since the 28th August, 1860, are enabled to take possession of the mortgaged premises without the responsibility which would otherwise attach to them, the receiver appointed under that Act being treated as the agent of the mortgagee.

LANDS CLAUSES CONSOLIDATION ACT, 1845 (8 VICT. c. 18), s. 68—LANDS INJURIOUSLY AFFECTED.

*Rickett v. The Metropolitan Railway Company*, H. L., 15 W. R., 937.

This case is one of so much importance in these days of railway making, that we commented upon it (*ante*, S. J. 850) immediately after the decision was given, instead of waiting to notice it here amongst our Recent Decisions. The question for the decision of the House of Lords was whether the plaintiff, the occupier of a public house, was entitled, under section 68 of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, to compensation from the defendants for the obstruction of a highway by the defendants in the execution of their works, whereby the plaintiff lost customers. The majority of the House of Lords (the Lord Chancellor and Lord Cranworth, Lord Westbury dissentiente) held that the plaintiff was not entitled to compensation. Not only is this case of great importance, as governing a class of cases that often arise in the course of making a railway, but it is also deserving of attention from the fact that it questions, if it does not overrule, *Wilkes v. Hungerford Market Company*, 2 Bing. N. C. 281. It has always been recognised as undoubted law that if any one obstructs a highway no action can be maintained against him unless the plaintiff can show that he has suffered some damage from the obstruction different from that which the public at large have suffered. For instance, the mere fact of delay on a journey in consequence of the obstruction gives no right of action; but if a *personal* injury should be caused by the obstruction, to a person passing along the road, an action might be maintained to recover compensation for that damage, which would be peculiar to the individual, and not shared with the public at large. In *Wilkes v. Hungerford Market Company*, the plaintiff, a bookseller, having a shop in a public thoroughfare, suffered loss in his business in consequence of passengers having been diverted from the thoroughfare by the defendants continuing an authorised obstruction across it for an unreasonable time. It was held that he might maintain an action for this damage, as the loss was peculiar to himself, and was a damage different in its nature from that suffered by the public. This case both the Lord Chancellor and Lord Cranworth seem to question. They do not expressly say that it is not to be now considered as law, but Lord Cranworth says—"I confess I have great difficulty in agreeing with that decision;" and the Lord Chancellor appears to be of a similar opinion. As this case has been hitherto held to be of undoubted authority since the date of its decision, these observations of the learned law lords are of great importance. Lord Westbury, who dissented from the views expressed by the majority of the House, did not express any opinion upon *Wilkes v. Hungerford Market Company*. *Rickett's case* is therefore one of very great importance, and the three judgments delivered in it should be carefully read. The case would have been entitled to a longer notice if we had not already expressed

our opinion upon it before, and we now refer our readers for further information to the report of the case itself, and to our last article upon it.

## REVIEWS.

*The Institutes of the Roman Law, Part I. Containing an account of the sources of the Roman law from the earliest period till the decline of the Western Empire.* By FREDERICK TOMKINS, M.A., D.C.L., Barrister-at-Law, of Lincoln's-inn. London; Butterworths.

Dr. Tomkins has chosen his subject wisely in at least one respect; there can be no doubt that a good introductory treatise upon the Roman Law is sorely needed at present. The task which is before the lawyers of the future is something more than merely administering a set of rules ready made to their hands, and working a judicial system already established. Our laws, however excellent in themselves, are at best like precious stones buried in a heap of rubbish, without method or order; our judicial system is unsymmetrical in conception, and defective in its working. It is agreed on all hands that in some form and by some process both our substantive law, and our machinery for administering it must be reformed and systematised: and the next, if not the present, generation of lawyers must take this task in hand. English lawyers are, as a general rule, skilled practitioners, but rarely jurists: they know too little of the connection between law and other branches of knowledge, or the relation between our own laws and other systems of law. But the necessity for a change in all this is widely felt, and that feeling is being acted upon. The Inns of court and the Incorporated Law Society have done something towards assisting men to become philosophical lawyers; and the higher class of minds in the profession are doing much more for themselves. But there are many difficulties in the way of the English student, and not least among these is the want of useful treatises. An English student in jurisprudence must address himself to two main subjects in addition to the laws of his own country: first, what we may call the general science of jurisprudence; and, secondly, the more detailed knowledge of other bodies of law than our own. In the former branch Bentham, Austin, Maine, Sir Erskine Perry, by his translation of Savigny's great work, and other writers, have supplied the student with as much help as he can fairly expect. In the latter little has been done.

Upon all grounds the Roman law must be one of the main studies of every jurist; but to an English lawyer the study is one of very great difficulty. He addresses himself to it, not with his mind a blank, but, what is worse, with much to unlearn. Roman lawyers and English look at every question from different points of view, they use a different classification and a different nomenclature, and teach by opposite methods. Foreign lawyers, for the most part, find in the Roman law the basis of their own existing system, but not so Englishmen, and they therefore specially need guides at their first entrance upon this unknown land. Justinian's institutes by no means supply all that is needed. Those institutes were written for the students of Rome, Constantinople, and Berytus, of the sixth century, not for Englishmen of the nineteenth; and they assume ideas and modes of thought wholly foreign to us. Moreover, they were intended to be used as text-books under the direction of skilful teachers, not to be the sole guide of the student. And no mere notes could make them all that the English student requires.

The English works on the subject are either, from their date, behind the present standard of knowledge, or they are a discussion of particular branches of law only, or they are mere sketchy outlines, far too slight for the purpose. An introductory text-book limited to the wants of the student remained to be written, and we cordially welcome Dr. Tomkins' attempt to supply the want.

The present work is only an instalment. It treats only of the external history of the Roman law, the second part, which is promised shortly, is to contain the institutes of the law itself. Until the second part appears it is, of course, impossible to form any fair estimate of the ultimate value of the work, or of its chances of becoming the standard text-book for English students. But the present part is unquestionably both valuable in itself, and of good promise for the future. We know no other book

in which anything like the same amount of information can be acquired with the same ease. And we think that Dr. Tomkins has in the main hit the proper medium, his work is neither too exhaustive nor too shallow. Some parts of the book, such as the section on "legal instruction," are perhaps more interesting, than strictly necessary in an introductory work, but they add to the completeness of the treatise.

The details of arrangement are not all that could be desired. The book is divided into chapters, sections, and titles, but these all overlap one another. Thus chapter ii. begins with section xviii., title iv. begins at section x. in the middle of chapter i. This is a very unfortunate system of division. Another grave defect is the want of an index. We hope Dr. Tomkins will supply this want when he publishes his second part.

We shall look with great interest for the publication of the remainder of this treatise. The part to come is the most important, and will test Dr. Tomkins' powers as an institute writer more severely than they have yet been tested. But if the second part is as well executed as the first, and bears a due proportion to it, we think the work bids fair to become the standard text-book for English students.

*Abbott's National Digest.* Vol. 1, Part I. New York; Dossy & Cockcroft.

A digest is not a work which anyone thinks of reading through, still few works are so important, and upon its arrangement and accuracy the lawyer is very much dependent. The work before us appears to be, like most other American law books, well and carefully compiled. It is an instalment of a digest of the American case and statute law from the organization of the Government to the present time, and will be of service to the English practitioner concerned in mercantile and other cases in which the law of America may come in question.

*The American Law Review.* October, 1867. Boston: Little, Brown, & Co.

The American Law Review now begins its second volume. As before, about one half of the quarterly volume is devoted to original articles, and the remainder to digests, notes of cases, reviews, &c. The articles this time are four in number; one of which is on Partnership Liability "to be continued." In America, as our readers are probably aware, the principle of "limited partnership" has now been in operation for many years. Forty-five years ago, says the writer of this article, it was adopted by the state of New York, and twenty or more states have followed her example. In England we have not applied the limited principle to partnerships further than by the alteration effected by the Act 23 & 29 Vict. c. 86, and the decision of the House of Lords in *Bullen v. Sharp*, both of which are commented upon in this article. The article, though dry and uninvitingly set out, is very well worth the attention of an English reader, and we may say the same of the next article on Railroad Legislation. The other two articles are a life of the late Chief Justice Shaw of Massachusetts, and a review of Mr. Jeaffreson's Book about Lawyers. The former is a well written account of one of the most excellent of America's many excellent judges; the latter, the review, appears to us to be peculiarly well written. It is in our opinion the best review which Mr. Jeaffreson's book has received, and might be read to advantage by young reviewers.

We notice in the "Summary of Events" for New Hampshire a case heading which sounds very oddly to English ears. It is that of *The State v. Certain Barrels of Liquor*, the proceeding being one to enforce the forfeiture of the liquor in question. These whimsical titles are frequently to be met with in American reports.

## COURTS.

### ARCHES COURT.

Oct. 29.—*Martin v. Mackonochie*.—This, the well known St. Alban's case, was set down for hearing to day, the Dean of Arches, Sir R. Phillimore, having delegated his authority to Dr. Travers Twiss, Q.C., the Queen's-Advocate, and Vicar-General of the Province of Canterbury, and Dr. Robertson, Chancellor of Rochester, on the ground of his having himself been engaged as counsel in the case.

Dr. Stephens, Q.C., Coleridge, Q.C., Dr. Swabey, and Droop, for the promoter.

W. M. James, Q.C., Prideaux, Dr. Tristram, and E. Charles, for the defendant.

The articles had been amended since the last hearing, and the defendant had pleaded.

A preliminary objection was taken by the defendant's counsel against the delegation of the Dean of Arches' authority to the Commissioners.

The CHIEF COMMISSIONER (Dr. Twiss) referred to *Grinyon's case*, 7 Hagg.; and it was ultimately arranged that the objection should be overruled, under protest, and the case adjourned for a fortnight, in order that application might be made to the Court of Queen's Bench for a writ of prohibition.

## GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

\* \* A correspondent, writing under the signature "One of Them," is reminded that we insert no letters which the writers do not think fit to authenticate by forwarding their names and addresses for our information, though not necessarily for publication.

Can a waywarden, elected or *ex officio*, pursuant to 25 & 26 Vict. c. 61, s. 9, at the first meeting of a Highway Board (after the adoption of the Act by the Court of Quarter Sessions) or any adjournment thereof, record his vote respecting the appointment of the Officials, by proxy duly stamped in conformity with 27 Vict. c. 18, s. 14, and if so in what form should the proxy be given? DELTA.

[Our Correspondent seems to have overlooked article e i<sup>n</sup> the first clause of the schedule to 25 & 26 Vict. c. 61, relating to the "Proceedings of Highway Boards." This article provides that "all questions shall be decided by a majority of votes of the members present."—ED. S. J.]

### GAME.

Sir,—With reference to the letter of "G. A. J." in last week's *Solicitors' Journal*.

Property found on the highway belongs to the finder unless the rightful (or I should rather say, a more rightful) owner can be found. Dead game found upon the highway belongs, by this rule, to the finder, unless it can be shown that, in its dead state, it has previously belonged to some one else. "G. A. J.'s" case is simply this:—that the partridge is found dead in a lap-dog's mouth upon the highway—i.e., upon the highway—without evidence to show that as dead game it had ever belonged to any one else. The bird, therefore, belongs to whoever "finds" it, which is, I presume, in this case, the lady owner of the lap-dog.

I would suggest a further query arising out of "G. A. J.'s" question. Supposing several persons to be present, who is the finder? Must the owner of the dog be so considered, or might any stranger run in and "find" the booty by snatching it from the dog? LAWYER.

## FOREIGN TRIBUNALS & JURISPRUDENCE.

### AMERICA.

#### COURT OF APPEALS, NEW YORK.

*Railway company—Level crossing—Negligence.*

*William B. Renwick, et al., admsrs., &c., of Robert Renwick, deceased, Resp'ts., v. The New York Central Railroad Company, Appls.*

January Term, 1867. This case came before the Court upon the company's appeal. The facts will be gathered from the judgment, which was delivered as follows by

Parker, J.—Upon the question of the defendants' negligence in this case, it is impossible to maintain that there was no conflicting evidence. If no signal was given, from the train, of its approach to the crossing where the injury occurred, either by the ringing of the bell or the sounding of the whistle, the defendants are chargeable with negligence.

Now, upon the question whether the bell was rung or not, it is undeniably true that considerable evidence was given on both sides. On the part of the plaintiff, both he and his daughter swore that they listened for the train as they approached the crossing, and did not hear it. Several wit-



nesses upon the train testified that they heard no bell or whistle, before the whistle for the brakes at the crossing.

Mrs. Thomas, whose house the train passed about fourteen rods before it reached the crossing, swore that there was no signal either from the bell or whistle; and Mrs. Adams, who was observing the train from the same house, heard none. Sacket, who was at his house, three-quarters of a mile east of the crossing, and 100 rods from the tract, heard the train, but heard no bell or whistle, until the whistle for the brakes. Now, though most of its negative evidence, and the defendant has on its side the positive testimony of four witnesses that the bell was rung, still, as some of the plaintiff's witnesses were in a condition to hear it if it had been rung, and were giving their attention to the train, the fact that they did not hear it, is evidence conducting to prove that it was not rung. Two of the defendants' witnesses, who swear that it was rung, are the engineer and fireman, who were in fault if it was not rung; the character of another was impeached. The conflict raises a question of fact, which the plaintiff had the right to have determined by the jury.

There can be no pretence that the plaintiff was so clearly guilty of negligence himself as to require the Court to nonsuit. His own testimony, and that of his daughter, show the exercise of all the prudence which the circumstances required. He stopped and looked and listened from four to six rods from the track, and hearing no signal nor indication that the train was approaching, started his horses, and kept looking to the right and left for the cars, until he reached the track, and then, turning his eye to the right, found them upon him.

The train was behind time, and, as we must conclude for the purposes of this question, giving no signal of its approach. Although, if the plaintiff had stopped at a point nearer the track, he might have seen the train, his not doing so is not necessarily negligence. The thorough discussion of this question of negligence, by this Court in the case of *Ernst v. Hudson River R. R. Co.* (32 How. 61), renders unnecessary any further discussion of it here. Without an utter disregard of the doctrines of that case, it is impossible to hold, that the plaintiff in this case should have been nonsuited. Upon the question of the defendants' negligence, to show that there was an omission of the requisite signal, Levi Yorks was called as a witness. He testified that he was a passenger on the train, that he heard the whistle to "down breaks," but did not hear any long whistle, nor any bell. He was then asked by the Plaintiff's counsel, "Could you have heard the sound of the whistle or bell if one had been blown or rung?" This was objected to by Plaintiff's counsel as incompetent, but was allowed and Defendants excepted. The witness answered: "I rather think I could have heard it."

Although it seems to me that this evidence was erroneously admitted, as involving the opinion of the witness upon a question which belonged to the jury to decide, my associates think the question should be construed as merely asking whether the witness was so situated that he could have heard, and in that view admissible.

The exception to the refusal to charge as requested, "that if the Plaintiff could not see an approaching train from the east until near the crossing, and not in time to avoid the danger when he was within four to six rods from the track, it was his duty to stop near the track, if by so doing he might have seen the approach of the train in time to have avoided the danger; and his omission to do this was negligence," was not well taken. (*Ernst v. Hudson River R. R. Co. supra*, and cases there cited.)

Judgment affirmed.

## SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.

### METROPOLITAN AND PROVINCIAL LAW SOCIETY. SUGGESTIONS AS TO THE BEST INVESTMENT OF FUNDS FOR ENDOWMENTS OR CHARITIES.\*

A few years ago I prepared and read at the Church Congress, then sitting in Manchester, a short paper, in which I endeavoured to show how desirable it was to invest in land the funds necessarily provided on the occasion of the consecration of new churches.

It has occurred to me that the principle is applicable in other cases, such as charities, schools, and the like; and I

\* A paper read by Mr. Stephen Heells at the Metropolitan and Provincial Law Society's meeting on the 9th ult.

propose, therefore, to put before the profession, as the parties who are not unfrequently asked to make suggestions on the subject, a few observations which may perhaps be found useful.

The object of such investments, whether for churches, charities, schools, or other cases in which provision is to be made for the future, are:—first, safety and perpetuity of the investment; and, secondly, the getting as much income from it as may be consistent with those conditions.

In the case of endowments for churches, the law insures the safety of the sum invested by providing that it shall be in real or funded property; but the real property may be either land or rent-charge. In other cases the nature of the investment is in the discretion of the parties who provide the means.

As the subjects of investment are generally those which the law has selected in the case of churches, though there are occasional instances of mortgage securities being authorised, I propose to limit my observations to those where the money is to be laid out in land, in rent-charges, or in the public funds.

All these are open to the remark that none of them affords the best return which can, with a little trouble, be obtained; though, as a general rule, the rent charge at first produces a better return than the funds, and they bring more than land. Besides which, there is little trouble with a well secured rent charge, and the 3 per Cents. bring an income which is obtainable by simply giving a banker a power of attorney. Moreover, it is generally considered that there is certainty about an income derived from rents charge and Consols, which cannot be expected when the return is derived from land. Neither is liable to calls for repairs, loss by bad tenants, or by the land being untenanted; but, notwithstanding these advantages, there are grave reasons why land should be more generally looked to.

It will be admitted that our whole history goes to show that money depreciates, and the rate of interest gets less; but that land has a general tendency to rise in value, not merely as regards the corpus, but also in respect of the rent.

The ordinary rate of interest was formerly much higher than it is now; as a rule the reduction has been constantly going on, though of course there have been occasional short periods when the reverse was the fact. In and since the reign of Henry VIII. 10, 8, 6, and then 5 per cent. have been the rates of interest allowed by law, and, in our own times, there were Public Stocks, at first carrying 5 per cent. dividends, which rates have since gradually gone down to 3½, this last being, in the opinion of many, only a temporary resting point. Whoever bought Navy 5 per Cent. some years ago, and still holds the stock in its converted state, now gets, I believe, 3½, and in a while will get less.

The process seems so natural an accompaniment of the increase of the national wealth, that it may reasonably be expected to go on; at all events, there is little chance of our being remitted to the former rate from public securities, though the same rule may not wholly apply to dealings between individuals.

But how do matters stand in regard to investments which were made in land? Look at the great foundations in our universities, at our public schools, and at some of our public charities, and see how their income has increased where their property has been in land. Instance the income of Rugby School, and consider what would have been the state of affairs if the property attached to that establishment had been of a nature where the return was fixed, as in the case of rent-charges or dividends from the public funds.

Bear in mind that the validity of a *modus* under the old tithe law depended upon its representing the supposed value of the titheable produce of the land in the reign of Richard II., and, then consider the enormous difference between the small payments which, in our day, were made to the rector in lieu of tithe, and the sum which would have been the tithe had the *modus* not existed.

How often have we all seen the fact of an estate being tithe free, or subject only to a small *modus* put forward prominently as an element of value.

A case was mentioned by me in the paper to which I have alluded, which strikingly illustrates the advantage of an investment in land over that of a fixed annual payment. About 1620, a gentleman by his will gave £200 to be laid out in land, which was done. One of the trustees, by his will, gave a like sum to be laid out on a rent charge of £10, which was also done. For at least above half a century past the land has produced a rental of above £300 a year, which pro-

bably, in the lifetime of some now present, will be raised to above £2,000, while the £10 rent charge still remains of the same amount, and must always so continue. It is not unlikely that it was thought (and possibly it was the fact for some time) that the £10 per annum would be larger than the miome derivable from the land, and this argument is used now-a-days in order to secure for the parties in *esse* the most that can be got. But how about the future? How are we to provide for the almost certainty that the calls upon the church or charity will increase, while there is no increase in the means of meeting them. No doubt it will be urged that the cases I have instanced are exceptions, and so to some extent they are, but they are in the direction of what experience has shown is the general result.

I conceive that in the case of the church especially the future should be quite as much looked to as the present, if not more, and I deem it short sighted policy to ignore the former in order to give the present recipient a small advantage.

But it will be said that it is difficult, if not impossible, always to find eligible investments for the precise sum available—and this is so. In answer to this I suggest that in the case of the Church investments this difficulty may be got over by handing the amount to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, or the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, in order that it may form part of a large investment, a proportion of the income being received by the incumbent of the church to which the particular endowment is attached. And I should think it quite possible to have some body constituted which would take charge of all moneys wished to be invested for any of the purposes I have indicated, handing over a proportion of the net income. The expenses attending such a mode of procedure would be less than those of individual management, and there would be a probability of the income expanding with the necessities of the case.

It will occur to you that the principle I have advocated is applicable to all investments, but as many of those may be changed whenever the parties think fit, I have not considered it necessary to deal with them on the present occasion, and I will conclude with a suggestion which has presented itself to my mind while preparing this paper, whether some of the investments and trusts which lawyers are in the habit of framing are not inconsistent with the general law of England against perpetuities.

#### ARTICLED CLERKS' SOCIETY.

##### ANNUAL REPORT, 1866-7.

Your committee, in presenting its annual report of the society's proceedings during the past session, has the gratification of recording that during that period the position and prospects of the society have been materially strengthened and improved, as well by the large addition which has been made to the roll of members as by the increasing vigour which has characterised every department of the society's operations.

The third inaugural meeting was held on the 7th November, 1866, in the Hall of King's College, London, on which occasion J. Duke Coleridge, Esq., Q.C., M.P., (one of your vice-presidents,) presided, and delivered an address, which for its power and practical utility will be ever gratefully associated with the name of its distinguished author, and be always memorable as suggesting to articulated clerks a more accurate standard of the object and purpose of your society.

The third anniversary meeting was held on the 5th June, 1867, under the presidency of Hy. Thos. Young, Esq. (of the firm, Walters, Young, & Walters), an hon. member of your society, and a member of the council of the Incorporated Law Society, to whom, for his excellent address delivered at the meeting the society will always feel deeply indebted.

The alterations in the list of officers have been slight. At the last annual meeting Mr. Stenning became for the first time a member of the committee, and shortly afterwards Mr. Prideaux was elected to supply the place of Mr. May, who was unfortunately compelled by indisposition to retire from the committee. Mr. Streeter was elected at the last annual meeting as an auditor in the room of Mr. Arnold, and during the session Mr. Fraser was elected a second representative member in the Incorporated Law Society, and Mr. Edmund F. Davis was elected a representative member in the Metropolitan and Provincial Law Association.

The legal correspondence department which has been established during the past session, and which has been

under the superintendence of Mr. Colyar as honorary secretary, has had great success, and has proved most useful, and your committee trusts that members will see the advantage of joining that department. The society has recently resolved, in recognition of the duties which the work of this department assigns to its honorary secretary, "That that officer shall for the future be *ex officio* a member of the committee."

It having been suggested that the society's privileges should be, to some extent, offered to students for the bar, it was, on the 5th December last, resolved, "That honorary members (being students for the bar) should be admitted to the privileges of ordinary membership with regard to debates on appointed subjects."

At the final examination in Michaelmas Term, 1866, the Clifford Inn Prize was awarded to Mr. W. J. Fraser, who has been a member of your committee from the foundation of the society, and Mr. Henry Jennings, who has filled the office of hon. treasurer during a similar period, received a certificate that he would have been entitled to a prize if he had not been above the age to which the reception of prizes is limited by the examiners. In Trinity Term, 1867, Mr. R. Pennington, LL.B. (a bar student, and an honorary member of your society), obtained the Constitutional History, and Common Law Exhibitions of the Council of Legal Education.

During the past session, the society has held 29 meetings. Of these 4 have been occupied by general business, 18 have been devoted to debates, and seven to lectures. The subjects discussed at the debates have included six of a legal, eight of a jurisprudential, and four of a general character, as follows:—

*Legal*.—1. Action for slander. 2. Conditions of sale. 3. Debtor and creditor. 4. Ademption of bequests. 5. Husband and Wife's contract. 6. Outlawry.

*Jurisprudential*.—1. The law of libel. 2. Evidence of breach of promise of marriage. 3. Prosecution and defence of criminals by societies. 4. Evidence of lost wills. 5. Solicitors acting for two parties. 6. Capital punishment in jails. 7. Marriage with deceased wife's sister. 8. Marriage of wards.

*General*.—1. Political expediency. 2. Service under articles of clerkship. 3. Direct representation of professions in parliament. 4. Expense of colonies.

The subjects of the lectures have been—1. The historical method of studying law. 2. Public speaking and reading. 3. Limited liability. 4. The relation of ethics to jurisprudence. 5. Bankruptcy. 6. The province and prospects of international law. 7. Codification.

The course of lectures delivered during the past session has been, on the whole, a success. Arrangements are being made for a similar course during the session about to be inaugurated. Your committee desires to express its grateful acknowledgments of the kindness of the several lecturers, some of whom have published their lectures, and its sincere appreciation of the services which those gentlemen all of whom are honorary members, have rendered to the Society.

It will be seen from the treasurer's annual statement that the financial position of the society continues to be satisfactory.

The number and character of the essays, which have competed for the Davis Prize, 1867, are among the many gratifying proofs of the society's continued progress. The subject chosen for the essay was "Ignorantia juris neminem excusat," and the select committee has awarded the prize to the essay written by Mr. Geo. Lewis.

On the 5th December last a select committee was appointed to consider and report on the practice of the Lord Chief Justice of England in granting certificates of exoneration from liability of passing the preliminary examination. The select committee communicated with the council of the Incorporated Law Society, and received from them so satisfactory a statement of the sentiments of the judges on the subject as to render it unnecessary for the select committee to proceed further.

In consequence of a resolution carried at a meeting of the society, your committee has paid considerable attention to the subject of the early closing of solicitors' offices on Saturday afternoon. As, however, no report has as yet been adopted by the society, the subject is still under the consideration of your committee.

On the 27th February the society expressed its opinion that the prizes obtained by gentlemen on passing their final examinations should be noticed after the names of such gentlemen in the Law List.

The first annual dinner was held on the 12th June, at the Inns of Courts Hotel, and as the general opinion of members appear to be in favour of that addition to the society's programme, it is hoped that there will be a similar assembly during the coming session.

The society has found it necessary to express its dissatisfaction from that part of the report for 1867 of the Incorporated Law Society, which has reference to law classes and lectures; but your committee believes that it is the intention of that society to make more satisfactory arrangements for the future, and your committee has much pleasure in stating that one of your honorary members has been appointed Common Law Reader, and will have the general superintendence of the classes and lectures, which your committee trusts will receive the support of all articulated clerks.

In concluding the business of the session, your committee begs to remind the society that it is by the co-operation of all the members, for the promotion of the general advantage, that the uninterrupted success, which has hitherto marked the society's career can alone be secured, and rendered permanent in the future.

#### LAW STUDENTS' DEBATING SOCIETY.

At the first meeting of the society after the long vacation, held at the Law Institution, on Tuesday last, the following jurisprudential question was discussed:—"Has the present government acted rightly with regard to the claims of the United States arising out of the conduct of this country during the late war in America?"

The debate was opened by Mr. Hills in the affirmative, and on a division the question was decided in that way by a considerable majority. The number of members present was 22.

#### OBITUARY.

##### LORD WROTTESELEY.

On Sunday last died Lord Wrottesley, a nobleman whose name is well known in connection with science, and especially with astronomy. In 1854 he succeeded the Earl of Rosse, as President of the Royal Society, resigning in 1857. He graduated at Oxford, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, in 1823.

##### Mr. W. A. F. SAUNDERS.

Mr. W. A. F. Saunders, barrister, who for twenty years had resided and practised at Manchester, died on Tuesday last, having only a few hours previously attended the Kirkdale Sessions. His death is attributed to paralysis, resulting from the effects of a railway accident some years ago. He will be much regretted by the profession at Manchester.

#### COURT PAPERS.

##### CHANCERY CAUSE LIST.

*Michaelmas Term, 1867.*

##### BEFORE THE LORD CHANCELLOR AND LORDS JUSTICES.

<i>Appeals.</i>	
Harries v Rees	Snowball v Wrightson
Pearse v Dobinson	Cooper v Martin
Morris v Lilanely Railway and Dock Co.	Imperial Gas Light and Coke Co. v West London Junction Gas Co. (Lim.)
Kendall v Watson	Steward v Jones
Watson v Kendall	Lord Carrington v Wycombe Railway Co.
Gordon v Gordon	Crump v Moretonhampstead and South Devon Ry. Co.
Johnstone v Hamilton	Foster v Oxenham; Foster v Brown; Brown v Foster
Forsbrook v Forsbrook	Ross v Estates Investment Co. (Lim.)
Cook v Glass	Ferrand v Townend
Patch v Ward	Hensman v Fryer
Martin v Headon	Sullivan v Ward
Thorpe v Mattinson	Hensman v Fryer
Massey v Massey	Pietroni v Transatlantic Co.
Fielden, Bart, v Mayor, &c., of Blackburn	Atwood v Maude
Simmons v British Nation Life Assurance Association	King v Brown
Tilley v Thomas	Price v Peppercorne and appeal motion
Att.-Gen. v Mid-Kent Railway Co.	Pietroni v Transatlantic Co.
Osborne v Duke of Marlboro'	
Hynam v Dunn	

Colquhoun v Ouvry	Rook v Tennant
Slee v International Bank	Stammers v Elliott
Almond v Surman	Grayburn v Clarkson
Speight v Foster	Ogilvie v Currie
Phillips v Crouch	Dennison v Curtis
Lee v Angus	Betts v Neilson
Hunt v Williams	Forbes v Steven; Mackenzie v Forbes; Forbes v Bowman; Roberts v Harrison, V.O. of Co. Palatine of Lancaster
Loweridge v Bates	Liverpool Marine Credit Co. (Lim.) v Hunter
Paine v Hutchinson	Sheppard v Turner
Turner v Turner	Gedye v Hensworth
Sadler v Pope	Nichol v Brogren
Sadler v Pope	Harrington v Harrington; Harrington v Harrington
Fox v Dellestable	Pepper v National Meat Consumers Co.
Humphreys v Humphreys	Wildy v Mid. Hants Ry. Co.
Viscountess Gert v Clark	United States of America v Macrae
Harrison v Wardell; Wardell v Wardell	Wilde v Sennett
Bauman v James	Walker v Walker
Dell v Griffiths	Scholey v Central Railway Co. of Venezuela (Lim.)
Craven v Trail; Craven v Craven	Kent Coast Ry. Co. v London Chatham & Dover Ry. Co.
Ronayne v Ronayne	St. Davids Gold Mining Co. v. Wright
Lanfranchi v Mackenzie	Tottenham v Maitland
Boyle v Smith	British and Foreign Ry. Plant Co. (Lim.) v Warrant Finance Co. (Lim.)
Jones v Badley	Hartley v Burton
Betts v De Vitre	Webster v Robinson
Strahan v Graham	Hawkins v Maltby
Brown v Tanner	Lloyd v Jones
Thomas v Cresswell	Miles v Tobin
Hallows v Fernie; Danson v Fernie; Gruning v Fernie; Castellain v Fernie	Hutchison v Hastie
Hardy v North	Parkie v Farrar
Betts v De Vitre	
Scottish Union Insurance Co. v Steele	
Whateley v Laslett	
Willows v Cartwright	
Lehman v McArthur	
Smith v Rennie	
Lawton v Price	
Cheese v Pugh	
Hill v Jones	
Battersby v Hadley	
Brasier v Wyatt	
McCarogher v Whieldon; Whieldon v McCarogher; Re Banks; Wright v Banks	

#### Causes.

Baxendale v West Midland Railway Co.
Baxendale v Great Western Railway Co.
Wood v Scoles

#### BEFORE THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

<i>Causes, &amp;c.</i>	
Clark v Eversfield	Harris v Pepperell
Ormerod v Roston	Pease v Jackson
Thomson v Waterlow	Edwards v Archer
Atherley v Isle of Wight Railway Co.	Powers v Drakely
Aitchison v Stevens	Ford v Ford
Lawrence v Lawrence	Davies v. Williams
Cellier v Hinde	Evans v Wood
Atherley v Isle of Wight Railway Co.	Robinson v Thompson
Cox v Horsley	Lee v Goodman
Fowke v Fowke	Shackel v Brown
Edwards v Norris	In re Cowland; Wilkinson v Escuret
Womersley v Church	Woods v Scott
Vorley v Stuckey	Starkey v Starkey
Dolan v Madermot	Starkey v Leech
Luxmoore v Clifton, Bart.	Hitchins v Hitchins
Gubbins v Knowles	Pasmore v Attorney-General
Thomas v Nokes	Hanson v Dyson
Corser v Staffordshire Joint Stock Bank (Lim.)	Martin v Chapman
Gibson v Fisher	Wigney v Willis
Beveridge v Ward	Wyley v Evans
Simpson v Alliston	Mackie v Mackie
Machen v Machen	Thornhill v Gamble
Lowndes v Lee	Stroud v Gwyer
Raymond v Lakeman	Bushell v Chitty
Carr v Buchanan	Churchill v Churchill
Peake v Braham	Tolson v Thirlwall
Hirst v Webb	Leighton v Hadley
	Owen v Winkle
	Upchurch v Ekin



## BEFORE VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR JOHN STUART.

*Cases.*

London, Chatham, and Dover  
Railway Co. v Imperial  
Mercantile Credit Associa-  
tion  
Williams v O'Meara  
London, Chatham, and Dover  
Railway Co. v Imperial  
Mercantile Credit Associa-  
tion

Same v Same  
Same v Same  
Same v Same  
Same v Same  
Peter v Jones  
Turner v Chick  
Gannaway v Gouldstone  
Pattison v Summers  
Henderson v Roy  
Wigley v Norris  
Trappes v Cobb  
Bishop of Winchester v Mid-  
Hants Railway Co.  
London and South-Western  
Railway Co. v Somerset  
and Dorset Railway Co.

Morton v Wood  
Kernott v Chriethley  
Wakeham v Merrick  
Ibberson v Evans  
Johnson v Touchet  
Sanders v Cockrell  
Franks v Bolland  
Shepherd v Gillespie  
Constantine v Constantine  
Frost v Jeffries  
Cooke v Vowels  
Prosser v Thomas  
Morris v Dickson  
Francis v Evans  
White v Richardson  
Trewcek v Trewcek  
Lobley v Farrer  
Earl Beauchamp v Great-  
Western Railway Co.

Ellis v Bigg  
Holmes v Whitely  
Williams v Great Eastern  
Railway Co.  
Smith v Spurgin  
Jesse v Lloyd  
Thomas v Jenkins  
Flockton v Bunning  
Shorter v Dagenham Thames  
Dock Co.

Wardens, Scholars, &c., of St.  
Mary College, Winchester  
v Mid-Hants Railway Co.

Smith v Handley  
Wilson v Baggallay  
Trumper v Cave  
Berry v Browne  
Piercy v Humphreys  
Burnham v Burnham  
Barnett v Charles  
Barnes v Great Eastern  
Railway Co.  
Parratt v Harris  
Griffin v Morgan  
Lazenby v Lazenby  
Cragg v Alexander  
Anthony v Lewis  
Young v Whitechurch and  
Ellesmere Banking Co.

Markham v Kaye  
Dyne v Hodgson  
Fowle v Metropolitan Rail-  
way Co.  
Graham v Blair  
Jenkins v Jenkins  
Jenkins v Jenkins  
Parratt v Pyne  
Clemons v Emerson  
Dundas v Wrexham Mold  
and Connah's Quay Rail-  
way Co.

Fouracres v Rowe  
McRae v London, Brighton,  
& South Coast Ry. Co.  
Skeen v Edwards  
Staniland v Wade Ry. Co.  
Lewes v Cambrian Ry. Co.  
Pryse v Cambrian  
Huxham v Bateman  
Durrant v Neal  
Cartwright v Udall  
Jones v Parker  
Robson v Robson  
Williams v Higgins  
Duguid v Duguid  
Seale, Bart. v Lowndes  
Smith v Moreton  
Hanbury v Great Eastern  
Railway Co.

Adderley v Godfrey  
Heiron v Stone  
Maritime Credit Co. (Lim.)  
v Savill  
Bartlett v Great Eastern Ry.  
Co.

Cutler v Cutler  
Power v Collingwood  
Wilkinson v Castle  
Fullagar v Hopkins  
Bolton v Bolton  
Green v Dewes  
Williams v Walters  
Higgins v Montefiore, Bart.  
In re Collard; Collard v  
Collard

Sack v Selfe  
Phippen v Ricketts  
Mason v Baylis  
Hennett v Tewkesbury and  
Malvern Ry. Co.  
Dixon v Collins  
In re Dyson's Estate; Hough  
v Lodge

Gurney v Gt. Eastern Ry. Co.  
Woodgate v Jobber  
Ellis v Jackson  
Collingwood v Power  
Collingwood v Power  
Taylor v Padwick  
Davey v English  
Ferrie v Calder  
Holbrow v Drew  
Bradford v Brownjohn  
Dear v Beckwith  
Ewart v Chubb  
Taylor v Elsworth  
Stevenson v Haigh  
Slaymaker v Syer  
Randell v Thomas  
Hurst v Crofts  
Goodair v Wilkinson  
Sharpe v Foy  
Moore v Franklin

Walker v Brewster  
Attorney-Gen. v Gt. Eastern  
Railway Co.

BEFORE VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR WILLIAM PAGE  
WOOD.*Cases, &c.*

Jones v Cambrian Rys. Co.  
Same v Same.

Trust and Agency Co. of  
Australasia (Lim.) v  
Kemp

Hood v Wood  
Portalis v Tetley  
Bosanquet v Great Eastern  
Railway Co.

Saul v Metropolitan Ry. Co.  
Blake v Hardwicke  
Webster v Manby  
Lambert v Spencer  
Boyd v Shorrock  
Eastwood v Barrow

Rangeley v Brown  
Hall v Rowland  
Swansea Vale Ry. Co. v Budd  
De la Peyrouse v Pelly  
Hoole v Gt. Western Ry. Co.  
United States of America v  
Ferguson

De la Peyrouse v Pelly  
Newall v Telegraph Con-  
struction and Mainte-  
nance Co. (Lim.)

Same v Same  
Ferguson v O'Connor  
Bovill v Odium

Bovill v Daw  
Bovill v Smith  
Briant v Tebbutt  
Cooke v Forbes

Vivian v Jervoise, Bart.  
Alger v Preston  
Henderson v Lacon, Bart.  
Barnett v Marzetti

Mayn v Mayne  
Hixon v Eastwood  
Campbell v Joice

Underwood v Secretary of  
State in Council  
McEwen v London, Bombay,  
and Mediterranean Bank

Pryor v Hilton  
Levi v Blakely  
Cavan v Nicholson

Johnson v Cowper  
Myers v Newry  
Sinclair v Newland  
Cottrell v Gem

Plant v Daniell  
Asplin v Rose  
Brook v Archer

Robins v Robins  
Phillips v Green  
Phillips v Phillips  
Carter v Carter

Williams v Owen  
Smith v Fox  
Farquhar, Bart. v Edwards

Getch v Foster  
Fry v Great Eastern Ry. Co.  
Sanders v Great Eastern Ry.  
Co.

Underwood v Lack  
Bruce v Brown  
Wellesley v Mornington;

Mornington v Wellesley;  
Fleischmann v Mornington  
Narrondas v Gladstones

Duchess Dowager of Cleve-  
land v Meyrick

Johnson v Hodgson  
Dickson v Wason  
International Bank (Lim.) v  
Gladstone

Begbie v Fenwick  
Munro v Tending Hundred  
Railway Co.

Att.-Gen. v Colney Hatch  
Asylum  
Underwood v Lack

Willesley v Mornington;  
Mornington v Wellesley;  
Fleischmann v Mornington

Narrondas v Gladstones  
Duchess Dowager of Cleve-  
land v Meyrick

Underwood v Lack  
Bruce v Brown  
Wellesley v Mornington;

Younghusband v General  
Steam Navigation Co.

Tetley v Brown  
Boucancant v Wards  
Price v Hall  
Dobson v Bownes

Wood v Bradshaw  
Jones v Griffiths  
Story v Stockbridge  
Morgan v Lewis

Cardell v Hawke  
Mayo v Russell  
Strutt v Norwich & Spalding  
Railway Co.

Nash v Coombs  
Searby v Tottenham & Hamp-  
stead Junction Rail. Co.

Taylor v Taylor  
Pass v Mansel  
Woodgate v Cooper

Pilcher v Marsh  
Boyd v Petrie  
Peters v Peters  
Gladstone v Gladstone

Snowball v Metropolitan  
Railway Co.  
Rabbitts v Woodward

Beresford v Tennant  
Financial Discount Co. (Lim.)  
v Young

Aldrich-Blake v Ridgway  
Aldrich-Blake v Ridgway  
Armitage v Armitage

Rickman v Johns  
Johnson v Johnson  
Pinnell v Davison

Earl Beauchamp v Winn  
Blake v Archer; Blake v  
Archer

Fellden, Bart. v Kendall  
Robins v Provincial Bank-  
ing Corporation (Limited)

Bristol and North Somerset  
Railway Co. v Somerset  
and Dorset Railway Co.

Banks v Picklaway  
Attorney-General v Edmunds  
Whipham v Whipham

Warman v Zeal  
Daggett v Ryman.  
Coles v Coles

Day v Day  
Sinclair v Knowles  
Mostyn v Mostyn

Mostyn v Leeke  
Bradley v Tandy  
Nairne v Guthrie

Moses v Isaac  
Liebig's Extract of Meat Co.  
(Lim.) v Hanbury

Cottrell v Barker  
Hopkins v Threlfall  
Wrigley v Howard

BEFORE VICE-CHANCELLOR [SIR RICHARD  
MALINS.*Cases, &c.*

Johnson v Hodgson  
Dickson v Wason  
International Bank (Lim.) v  
Gladstone

Begbie v Fenwick  
Munro v Tending Hundred  
Railway Co.

Att.-Gen. v Colney Hatch  
Asylum  
Underwood v Lack

Willesley v Mornington;  
Mornington v Wellesley;  
Fleischmann v Mornington

Narrondas v Gladstones  
Duchess Dowager of Cleve-  
land v Meyrick

Underwood v Lack  
Bruce v Brown  
Willesley v Mornington;

McMurray v Spicer  
Barfield v Loughborough  
Bannister v Lang

Montefiore, Bart. v Enthoven  
Beyfus v Baillie  
Hunt v Gt. Eastern Ry. Co.

Greenwood v Tongue  
De Pinna v Sleep  
Vickery v Atkinson

Gordon v Gt. Eastern Ry.  
Co.  
Wilcox v Wilcox

Vaughan v Baldwin  
Moore v Young  
Lloyd v Llanelly Railway &  
Dock Co.

Sturmev v Church  
Wharton v Rogers

Rogers v Holding  
Pugh v Pugh  
Hartland v Snow  
Westoby v Neal  
Jenkins v Thomas  
Banks v Betts  
Lane v Fagg  
Lawson, Bart. v Meynell  
Wing v Tottenham and  
Hampstead Junction Rail-  
way Co.  
Howat v Olive  
Bruton v Bruton  
Beadman v Ivens  
Harvey v Maythorn  
Hutton v Marshall  
Piffard v Beeby  
Jellowes v Barnett  
Portens v Turner  
Tyler v Bricknell  
Smith v Dunncliff

Taylor v Cox  
Webster v Hitchins  
Langton v Waite  
Ozanne v Kennedy  
Tongue v Greenwood  
Stein v Ritherdon  
Noble v Noble  
Rawlins v Biles  
Coles v Bristowe  
Jackson v Cooper  
Mockworth, Bart. v Llynvi  
& Ognore Ry. Co.  
Bradby v Whitechurch  
Gibbons v Wreford  
Symes v Hughes  
Spencer v Chapman  
Brown v Shaw  
Smith v Coleman  
Thomas v Brecon & Merthyr  
Tydfil Junction Ry. Co.  
Loughborough v Barfield

## COURT OF PROBATE,

## COURT FOR DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES.

Sittings in and after Michaelmas Term, 1867.

## TRIALS BEFORE THE COURT ITSELF.

Wednesday .....	Nov. 6	Friday .....	Nov. 15
Thursday .....	" 7	Saturday .....	" 16
Friday .....	" 8	Wednesday .....	" 20
Saturday .....	" 9	Thursday .....	" 21
Wednesday .....	" 13	Friday .....	" 22
Thursday .....	" 14	Saturday .....	" 23

The causes in the Court of Probate will be taken first.

## FULL COURT FOR DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES.

Friday .....

TRIALS BY JURY.

Wednesday .....	Nov. 27	Wednesday .....	Dec. 11
Thursday .....	" 28	Thursday .....	" 12
Friday .....	" 29	Friday .....	" 13
Saturday .....	" 30	Saturday .....	" 14
Wednesday .....	Dec. 4	Wednesday .....	" 18
Thursday .....	" 5	Thursday .....	" 19
Friday .....	" 6	Friday .....	" 20
Saturday .....	" 7	Saturday .....	" 21

The causes in the Court of Probate will be tried first, unless otherwise ordered.

The judge will sit in chambers for summonses at eleven o'clock; and in court for motions at twelve o'clock on Tuesday, Nov. 5, and on every succeeding Tuesday until Tuesday, Dec. 17, inclusive.

All papers for motions must be left with the Clerk of the Papers before two o'clock on the Thursday before the motion is to be heard.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

ENGLISH FUNDS AND RAILWAY STOCK.

LAST QUOTATION, Oct. 31, 1867.

(From the Official List of the actual business transacted.)

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. of shares	Dividend per annum	Names.	Shares	Paid.	Price per share.
5000	5 p c & bs	Clerical, Med. & Gen. Life	100	10 0	0 28 0 0
400	40 p c & bs	County .....	100	10 0	0 45 0 0
40000	5 p c & bs	Eagle .....	50	5 0	0 9 0 0
10000	7 1/2 p c & bs	Equity and Law .....	100	6 0	0 7 15 0
20 00	7 1/2 p c & bs	English & Scot. Law Life	50	3 10 0	0 4 0 0
2700	5 p c	Equitable Reversionary...	105	...	0 91 0 0
4600	5 p c	Do. New .....	60	30 0	0 43 15 0
5000	5 & 3 p sh b	Graham Life .....	20	5 0	0 0
20000	5 p c	Guardian .....	100	50 0	0 46 10 0
20000	5 p c	Home & Col. Ass., Limitd.	50	5 0	0 0 15 0
7500	4 p c	Imperial Life .....	100	10 0	0 16 10 0
50000	5 p c	Law Fire .....	100	2 10 0	0 5 0 0
10000	3 1/2 p c	Law Life .....	100	10 0	0 9 10 0
100000	10 p c	Law Union .....	10	0 10 0	0 16 6
20000	98 6d pr sh	Legal & General Life .....	50	8 0	0 7 10 0
20000	5 p c	London & Provincial Law	50	4 17 8	0 4 10 0
40000	10 p c & bs	North Brit. & Mercantile	50	6 5	0 15 10 0
2500	12 1/2 p c	Provident Life .....	100	10 0	0 38 0 0
895220	20 p c	Royal Exchange .....	Stock	All	302 0 0
—	—	Sun Fire .....	...	All	175 0 0
4000	—	Do. Life .....	...	All	63 0 0

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per Cent. Consols, 9 1/2	Annuities, April, '85 12 11-16ths
Ditto for Account, Nov. 7, '94	Do. (Red Sea T.) Aug. 1908 20 1/2
3 per Cent. Reduced, 9 1/2	Ex Bills, £1000, 34 p c.
New 3 per Cent., 9 1/2	Ditto, £500, Do 24
Do. 3 1/2 per Cent., Jan. '94 76	Ditto, £100 & £200, 24 p m
Do. 2 1/2 per Cent., Jan. '94	Bank of England Stock, 5 1/2 p c
Do. 5 per Cent., Jan. '72	Do. (last half-year) 24s
Annuities, Jan. '80 —	Ditto for Account, 24s

INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

India Stk., 10 1/2 p c, Apr. '74, 223	Ind. Enf. Pr., 5 p c, Jan. '72, 104 1/2
Ditto for Account, —	Ditto, 54 p c, May, '72, 100 1/2
Ditto 5 p c, July, '80 114 1/2	Ditto Debentures, per Cent., —
Ditto for Account, —	April, '64 —
Ditto 4 p c, Oct. '88 100 1/2	Do. Do., 5 p c, Aug. '72 106
Ditto, ditto, Certificates, —	Do. Bonds, 5 p c, £1000, 63 p m
Ditto Enfaced Ppr., 4 p c, Apr. 89	Ditto, ditto, under £1000, 63 p m.

RAILWAY STOCK.

Shares.	Railways.	Paid.	Closing Prices.
Stock	Bristol and Exeter .....	100	85
Stock	Caledonian .....	100	88
Stock	Glasgow and South-Western .....	100	104
Stock	Great Eastern Ordinary Stock .....	100	32 1/2
Stock	Do., East Anglian Stock, No. 2 .....	100	6 1/2
Stock	Great Northern .....	100	109
Stock	Do., A Stock .....	100	113 1/2
Stock	Great Southern and Western of Ireland .....	100	97
Stock	Great Western—Original .....	100	43 1/2
Stock	Do., West Midland—Oxford .....	100	30
Stock	Do., do.—Newport .....	100	31
Stock	Lancashire and Yorkshire .....	100	127 1/2
Stock	London, Brighton, and South Coast .....	100	53
Stock	London, Chatham, and Dover .....	100	18 1/2
Stock	London and North-Western .....	100	113 1/2
Stock	London and South-Western .....	100	83
Stock	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln .....	100	48 1/2
Stock	Metropolitan .....	100	121 1/2
Stock	Midland .....	100	117 1/2
Stock	Do., Birmingham and Derby .....	100	84
Stock	North British .....	100	34
Stock	North London .....	100	117
10	Do., 1866 .....	5	6 1/2
Stock	North Staffordshire .....	100	66
Stock	South Devon .....	100	47
Stock	South-Eastern .....	100	67 1/2
Stock	Taff Vale .....	100	147
10	Do., C .....	—	—

\* A receives no dividend until 6 per cent. has been paid to B.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Thursday Night.

The past week opened with a tendency to a recovery from the preceding depression, but the uncertainty attendant on Italian affairs, coupled with the depressed state of the French Markets, soon brought about a reversal. On Wednesday another rally took place, but the latest intelligence has checked this upward movement. Speculators are very wary and but little business has been effected. In the share market, railway investments are looked upon with unabating distrust; this has led to an inquiry for the better class of foreign securities. The demand for discount at the Bank is brisker than it has been, but is still quiet. Indian Government Securities are firm. The greatest fluctuations have been those in the railway market, especially with respect to Caledonian Stock.

Rentes, 67 1/2 80c.

We hear from Cambridge that the liberal bequest of Mr. M'Mahon for the foundation of law studentships at St. John's College appears already to have borne fruit in an increased interest in legal studies. Mr. A. G. Marten, of the Inner Temple, formerly Fellow of the College, has undertaken to give a series of lectures, upon the study of law as a branch of liberal education. The lectures, which are given in the College hall, are open to all members of the University. The first of the series was given on Saturday evening, and was well attended, the subject being the Judicial Function. Mr. Marten dwelt upon the definition and philosophical foundation of law, the leading maxims which regulate its administration, and the constitution of the national courts. The subjects announced for future lectures are as follows:—Lecture 2, on the Law of Evidence, Nov. 9, 1867; 3, on the Law of Property, Nov. 30; 4, on Personal Rights and Duties, Feb. 1, 1868; 5, on the Criminal Law, Feb. 15; 6, on the Ecclesiastical and Roman Law, Feb. 29.—*Full Mail Gazette.*

A most difficult piece of legal work has just been finished in India by Mr. Whitley Stokes, namely, the drawing up of a code of the law of succession, intestate and testamentary, for the Talukdars of Oudh. The necessity for providing for the cases, new to English law, of polygamy and adoption, has rendered the task very complicated, and given immense trouble; but it has, at last, been successfully accomplished. Mr. H. S. Maine and Mr. Stokes had previously codified the landlord and tenant law of Oudh.

## LAW LECTURES AND LAW CLASSES

AT THE

## INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY.

## COMMON LAW.

C. H. ANDERSON, Esq., LECTURER AND READER.

1867.	Hour P.M.	1867.	Hour P.M.	1868.	Hour P.M.
Nov. 1, Friday ... Lecture ...	6 to 7	Dec. 13, Friday ... Lecture ...	6 to 7	Feb. 7, Friday ... Lecture ...	6 to 7
" 4, Monday ... Class A		" 16, Monday ... Class A		" 10, Monday ... Class A	
" 5, Tuesday ... " B	4.30	" 17, Tuesday ... " B	4.30	" 11, Tuesday ... " B	4.30
" 6, Wednesday ... " C	to 6	" 18, Wednesday ... " C	to 6	" 12, Wednesday ... " C	to 6
" 7, Thursday ... " D		" 19, Thursday ... " D		" 13, Thursday ... " D	
" 15, Friday ... Lecture ...	6 to 7	Christmas Vacation.			
" 18, Monday ... Class A		1868.		" 21, Friday ... Lecture ...	6 to 7
" 19, Tuesday ... " B	4.30	Jan. 10, Friday ... Lecture ...	6 to 7	" 24, Monday ... Class A	
" 20, Wednesday ... " C	to 6	" 13, Monday ... Class A		" 25, Tuesday ... " B	4.30
" 21, Thursday ... " D		" 14, Tuesday ... " B	4.30	" 26, Wednesday ... " C	to 6
" 29, Friday ... Lecture ...	6 to 7	" 15, Wednesday ... " C	to 6	" 27, Thursday ... " D	
Dec. 2, Monday ... Class A		" 16, Thursday ... " D		Mar. 6, Friday ... Lecture ...	6 to 7
" 3, Tuesday ... " B	4.30	" 24, Friday ... Lecture ...	6 to 7	" 9, Monday ... Class A	
" 4, Wednesday ... " C	to 6	" 27, Monday ... Class A		" 10, Tuesday ... " B	4.30
" 5, Thursday ... " D		" 28, Tuesday ... " B	4.30	" 11, Wednesday ... " C	to 6
		" 29, Wednesday ... " C	to 6	" 12, Thursday ... " D	
		" 30, Thursday ... " D			

## CONVEYANCING.

T. LL. MURRAY BROWNE, Esq., LECTURER AND READER.

1867.	Hour P.M.	1868.	Hour P.M.	1868.	Hour P.M.
Nov. 8, Friday ... Lecture ...	6 to 7	Jan. 3, Friday ... Lecture ...	6 to 7	Feb. 14, Friday ... Lecture ...	6 to 7
" 11, Monday ... Class A		" 6, Monday ... Class A		" 17, Monday ... Class A	
" 12, Tuesday ... " B	4.30	" 7, Tuesday ... " B	4.30	" 18, Tuesday ... " B	4.30
" 13, Wednesday ... " C	to 6	" 8, Wednesday ... " C	to 6	" 19, Wednesday ... " C	to
" 14, Thursday ... " D		" 9, Thursday ... " D		" 20, Thursday ... " D	
" 22, Friday ... Lecture ...	6 to 7	" 17, Friday ... Lecture ...	6 to 7	" 28, Friday ... Lecture ...	6 to 7
" 25, Monday ... Class A		" 20, Monday ... Class A		Mar. 2, Monday ... Class A	
" 26, Tuesday ... " B	4.30	" 21, Tuesday ... " B	4.30	" 3, Tuesday ... " B	4.30
" 27, Wednesday ... " C	to 6	" 22, Wednesday ... " C	to 6	" 4, Wednesday ... " C	to 6
" 28, Thursday ... " D		" 23, Thursday ... " D		" 5, Thursday ... " D	
Dec. 6, Friday ... Lecture ...	6 to 7	" 31, Friday ... Lecture ...	6 to 7	" 13, Friday ... Lecture ...	6 to
" 9, Monday ... Class A		Feb. 3, Monday ... Class A		" 16, Monday ... Class A	
" 10, Tuesday ... " B	4.30	" 4, Tuesday ... " B	4.30	" 17, Tuesday ... " B	4.30
" 11, Wednesday ... " C	to 6	" 5, Wednesday ... " C	to 6	" 18, Wednesday ... " C	to 6
" 12, Thursday ... " D		" 6, Thursday ... " D		" 19, Thursday ... " D	

## EQUITY.

SIR GEORGE YOUNG, BART., LECTURER AND READER.

1868.	Hour P.M.	1868.	Hour P.M.	1868.	Hour P.M.
Mar. 20, Friday ... Lecture ...	6 to 7	April 7, Friday ... Lecture ...	6 to 7	May 8, Friday ... Lecture ...	6 to
" 23, Monday ... Class A		" 20, Monday ... Class A		" 11, Monday ... Class A	
" 24, Tuesday ... " B	4.30	" 21, Tuesday ... " B	4.30	" 12, Tuesday ... " B	4.
" 25, Wednesday ... " C	to 6	" 22, Wednesday ... " C	to 6	" 13, Wednesday ... " C	to
" 26, Thursday ... " D		" 23, Thursday ... " D		" 14, Thursday ... " D	
" 27, Friday ... Lecture ...	6 to 7	" 24, Friday ... Lecture ...	6 to 7	" 15, Friday ... Lecture ...	6 to
" 30, Monday ... Class A		" 27, Monday ... Class A		" 18, Monday ... Class A	
" 31, Tuesday ... " B	4.30	" 28, Tuesday ... " B	4.30	" 19, Tuesday ... " B	4.30
April 1, Wednesday ... " C	to 6	" 29, Wednesday ... " C	to 6	" 20, Wednesday ... " C	to 6
" 2, Thursday ... " D		" 30, Thursday ... " D		" 21, Thursday ... " D	
" 3, Friday ... Lecture ...	6 to 7	May 1, Friday ... Lecture ...	6 to 7	" 22, Friday ... Lecture ...	6 to
" 6, Monday ... Class A		" 4, Monday ... Class A		" 25, Monday ... Class A	
" 7, Tuesday ... " B	4.30	" 5, Tuesday ... " B	4.30	" 26, Tuesday ... " B	4.30
" 8, Wednesday ... " C	to 6	" 6, Wednesday ... " C	to 6	" 27, Wednesday ... " C	to 6
" 9, Thursday ... " D		" 7, Thursday ... " D		" 28, Thursday ... " D	
Easter Vacation.					



**THE Otago Daily Times** of the 31st May, publishes the following:—The resident magistrate heard, yesterday, evidence and argument on an information, charging Mr. Henry Smythies, solicitor, with an offence against the 3rd section of the Law Practitioners Act Amendment Act, 1866, in that he practised as a barrister and solicitor of the Supreme Court, he having been convicted of forgery (in England), and not having received a free pardon. Evidence as to Mr. Smythies having practised was given by officers of the Supreme Court; and there was put in a certified copy of a conviction at the Central Criminal Court in 1839. The evidence as to the identity of the person so convicted, with Mr. Smythies, was made up of Mr. Smythies' deposition in one of the earliest proceedings in the contention between Capt. Russell and Mr. G. E. Barton, and of a letter which, about the same period (May, last year), was published in the *Daily Times*. The reception of this evidence was objected to, on the ground that when the deposition was published, the offence was known in the colony, the Act under which the prosecution is instituted having been passed in October, 1866, and having come into operation the 1st January last. A preliminary objection was taken that the prosecution should have been by the Attorney-General, if at all. It was also urged that the prosecution was calculated to bring the Judges into contempt, seeing that, before they consented to Smythies' application for admission to practise, they had inquired into all the circumstances now alleged; and seeing also that, even after the Amendment Act came into operation, Mr. Smythies paid the fees for, and received a certificate authorising him to practise during the year ending on the 10th January, 1866. The magistrate held that, after the evidence given, he had no alternative but to commit him for trial; but he at once complied with the suggestion made by the prosecution, and accepted Mr. Smythies' personal recognizances for appearance in the Supreme Court.

**LAWSUITS** are often unprofitable things. A Vermont paper tells of a trial at law between two men in that State, about a sheep, worth five dollars, the ownership of which was disputed. The case was heard twice, and the plaintiff recovered 116 dolls. 46 damages and costs of the defendant; whilst the plaintiff, although successful, was still out of pocket some 250 dolls. for lawyers' fees. Each of the disputants might have bought a flock of sheep for what it cost him to quarrel over a single animal.

#### ESTATE EXCHANGE REPORT.

##### AT THE MART.

Oct. 22.—By Messrs. DEREHAM, TEWSON, & FARMER.  
Leasehold, 7 houses, Nos. 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, and 368, Albany-road, Camberwell-road, producing £230 per annum; term, 10 years unexpired, at £15 per annum—Sold for £535.  
Freehold property, known as Broomhall-farm, Cranley, Surrey, comprising a cottage, with buildings, and 3½ acres of pasture land—Sold for £1,210.

By Mr. Geo. GOULD SMITH.  
Leasehold house, No. 4, Moreton terrace, Finsley, let at £35 per annum; term, 62 years unexpired, at £8 per annum—Sold for £435.  
Leasehold residence, No. 34, Dorset-square, with coach-house and stable at the rear; term, 41 years unexpired, at £30 per annum—Sold for £2,000.  
Leasehold residence, No. 38, Chester-square, Belgravia, let on lease at £155 per annum; term, 78 years unexpired, at £21 10s. per annum—Sold for £2,800.

By Messrs J. & R. KEMP.  
Reversion to a legacy of £1,000 receivable on the death of a lady aged 60 years—Sold for £460.

By Mr. RICHARDS.  
Freehold house, situate in Church-road, Church-street, Lower Edmon-ton, let at £15 per annum—Sold for £265.  
Freehold house, situate as above, annual value £27—Sold for £360.  
Freehold, 2 plots of building land fronting Lowther-hill, Forrest-hill—Sold for £170.  
Freehold house with shop and cottage adjoining, situate in the High road, Lower Edmon-ton, producing £38 per annum—Sold for £300.  
Oct. 23.—By Messrs. FULLER & HENRY.  
Freehold building site, with wharf on the Thames at Bankside, South-wark, occupying an area of about 7,760 square feet—Sold for £,750.

##### AT THE GUILDHALL COFFEE HOUSE.

Oct. 23.—By Messrs. STANLEY, ROBINSON, & PALMER.  
Leasehold residence, No. 3, Markham-street, King's-road, Chelsea, let at £10 per annum; term, 40 years unexpired, at £4 per annum—Sold for £235.

By Messrs. G. & W. KNIGHT.  
Leasehold residence with stabling and garden, No. 7, Highbury-hill, let on lease at £140 per annum, term, 99 years from 1859 at £15 per annum and sold subject to a mortgage of £1,000—Sold for £390.

#### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

##### BIRTHS.

**CROUCH**—On Oct. 30, at 2, Warsaw-villas, St. John's-park, Upper Holloway, the wife of James W. Crouch, Esq., of Gray's-inn, of a son.

**ROBERTS**—On Oct. 30, at Brynderw, Surbiton, Surrey, the wife of Richard W. Roberts, Esq., of Gray's-inn, of a son.

##### MARRIAGES.

**BARTON—COCKS**—On Oct. 28, at St. Barnabas Church, South Lambeth, Surrey, James Barton, Esq., solicitor before the Supreme Courts of Scotland, to Caroline, daughter of the late Mr. James Cocks, of Wandsworth, Surrey.

**GOODMAN—WORTHINGTON**—On Oct. 29, at St. Luke's Church, Leek, Staffordshire, Thomas Davenport Goodman, Esq., Solicitor, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire, to Emily Jane, daughter of Andrew J. Worthington, Esq., of Leek.

**JENKINS—JOHNSTON**—On Oct. 24, at the parish church, Carnmoney, Edward Jenkins, Barrister-at-Law, Lincoln's-inn, son of the Rev. John Jenkins, D.D., Montreal, to Matilda, daughter of Philip Johnston, Esq. J.P., Dalriada, Belfast.

##### DEATHS.

**CLARK**—On Oct. 29, at Addison-house, Margate, Herbert Courtenay, son of Alfred Clark, of 31, Addison-gardens, South Kensington, and 4, Lincoln's-inn-fields, aged six weeks.

**DEVEREUX**—On Oct. 26, at his residence, Florence house, Nightingale-road, Southsea, William Devereux, Esq., Solicitor, aged 66.

**LAWRENCE**—On Oct. 25, at 1, E-sex court, Temple, Frederick Lawrence, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, aged 46.

**M'CLELLAND**—On Oct. 18, at 14, Forth-street, Edinburgh, George McClelland, Esq., Writer to the Signet.

**PAGET**—On Oct. 24, aged 18, Walter Benwell, son of Alfred Paget, Esq., Solicitor, Leicester.

**WEIGHT**—On Oct. 10, Mr. William Weight, for nearly 50 years a clerk in the office of Messrs. Nichol, Barnett, and Newman, and their predecessors, formerly of 18, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn.

#### LONDON GAZETTES.

##### Winding-up of Joint Stock Companies

FRIDAY, Oct. 25, 1867.

##### LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

**Buxton Hotel Company (Limited).**—Petition for winding-up, presented Oct. 3, directed to be heard before Vice-Chancellor Malins, on Nov. 8. Davis & Barnard, Gresham-bldgs, Basinghall-st, solicitors for the petitioner.

**British and American Telegraph Company (Limited).**—Petition for winding-up, presented Oct. 15, directed to be heard before Vice-Chancellor Malins, on Nov. 8. Lewis & Co, Old Jewry, solicitors for the petitioner.

**New Mansfield Copper and Silver Mining Company (Limited).**—By an order made by Vice-Chancellor Malins, dated Oct. 16, it was ordered that the said company be wound-up. Davidson & Co, Basinghall-st, solicitors for the petitioners.

**Mercantile Trading Company (Limited).**—Vice-Chancellor Malins has fixed Nov. 5 at 1, at his chambers, for the appointment of an official liquidator.

##### STANNARIES OF DEVON.

**Leawood Mining Company.**—Petition for winding-up, presented Oct. 18, directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at the Prince's hall, Truro, on Wednesday, Nov. 13 at 12. Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's office, Truro, on or before Saturday, Nov. 9, and notice thereof must, at the same time, be given to the petitioner, his solicitor, or agent. Chilcott, Truro, solicitor for the petitioner.

##### COUNTY PALATINE OF LANCASTER.

**Union Brewery Company (Limited).**—The District Registrar has appointed Oct. 31, at 12, at his office, Cross-st-chambers, Cross-st, Mancho, to settle the list of contributories.

##### TUESDAY, Oct. 29, 1867.

**East Kongsberg Native Silver Mining Company of Norway (Limited).**—Petition for winding up and for the removal of the present Liquidators, and the appointment of others, presented Aug. 13, directed to be heard before Vice-Chancellor Wood on Nov. 9. Rolfs, Skinner's pl, Sise lane, solicitor for the petitioner.

**International Hotel Company (Limited).**—Petition for winding up, presented Oct. 3, directed to be heard before Vice-Chancellor Malins on Nov. 8. Pead, St George-st, Westminster, solicitor for the petitioners.

**Great Lincoln Mining Company (Limited).**—Petition for winding up presented Aug. 1, directed to be heard before the Vice-Chancellor at the Assize Courts, Manchester, on Wednesday Nov. 27 at 10. Blain & Chorlton, Manchester, solicitors for the petitioners.

**Oriental Inland Steam Company (Limited).**—Petition for winding up presented Aug. 11, directed to be heard before Vice-Chancellor Malins on Nov. 8. Tilleard & Co, Old Jewry, solicitors for the petitioners.

**Royal Bank of Liverpool.**—Petition for winding-up, presented Oct. 24, directed to be heard before Vice-Chancellor Malins on Nov. 8. Field & Co, Lincoln's-inn-fields, solicitors for the petitioners.

##### STANNARIES OF CORNWALL.

**Great Trowllock Wheal Rose Silver Lead Mining Company (Limited).**—Petition for winding up, presented Oct. 24, directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at the Prince's-hall, Truro, on Saturday, Nov. 16 at 10. Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's office, Truro, on or before Wednesday, Nov. 13, and notice thereof must, at the same time be given to the petitioner, his solicitor, or agent. Chilcott, Truro, solicitor for the petitioner.

#### Friendly Societies Dissolved.

FRIDAY, Oct. 25, 1867.

**Fradley Friendly Society.** Crown-inn, Fradley, Stafford. Oct. 18.  
**Freedom's Grand Daughter Lodge (No. 355) of the Ancient Order of United Old Fellows.** West Houghton, Lancaster. Oct. 23.  
**Mercantile Mutual Philanthropic Friendly Society.** Sugar Loaf Tavern, St. Helen's. Oct. 23.

#### Creditors under Estates in Chancery.

Last Day of Proof.

TUESDAY, Oct. 29, 1867.

**Gregory, Wm Fras, Barne, Brewer.** Dec. 3. **Gregory's Gregory, V. C. Malins.**

**Creditors under 22 & 23 Vict. cap. 35.**

*Last Day of Claim.*

**FRIDAY, Oct. 25, 1867.**

**Bowyer, Hy** Jas Window, Cheltenham, Gloucester, Gent. Dec 21.  
**Tanner, Cheltenham.**  
**Sudgen, Edward** Hingo, Bareilly, East Indies, Paymaster 37th Regiment  
 Feb 1. Peachey, Salisbury-sq.  
**Cady, Geo**, Sudbury, Suffolk, Yeoman. Nov 25. Ransom, Sudbury.  
**Chambers, Geo**, Russia-row, Milk-st, Needle Manufacturer. Dec 1.  
**Lawrence & Co**, Old Jewry-chambers.  
**Fishwick, Wm** Chas, High Wycombe, Bucks, Clothes Salesman. Dec  
 17. Clarke, High Wycombe.  
**Hasard, Hy**, Cambridge, Merchant. Dec 1. Grain & Winter, Cam-  
 bridge.  
**Lyon, John** Briant, Sheffield, Surgeon. Jan 1. Fernell, Sheffield.  
**Powell, David**, Amwell-st, Pentonville, Surgeon. Dec 20. Lyne &  
 Holman, Austin Friars.  
**Robertson, Jas**, Worcester, Surgeon-Dentist. Nov 23. Hyde &  
 Clarke, Worcester.  
**Shipley, Charlotte**, Winchester, Widow. Nov 11. Waters, Win-  
 chester.  
**Solomon, Solomon**, Southampton, Hotelkeeper. Dec 2. Hickman,  
 Southampton.  
**Stanley, Thos**, Aston-new-Town, nr Birm, Gent. Nov 30. Rawlins &  
 Rowley, Birm.  
**Tall, John**, New Windsor, Berks, Licensed Victualler. Dec 24. Phillips,  
 New Windsor.  
**Watson, Jas**, Lee-rd, Blackheath, Kent, Gent. Jan 1. Scard, Gt St  
 Helens.  
**Wright, Thos** Powtrill, Old Manor House, Clapham, Esq. Nov 25.  
 Francis, Tukenhouse-yd.

**TUESDAY, Oct. 29, 1867.**

**Branton, Wm**, Worcester, Surveyor of Roads. Dec 20. Huxley,  
 Worcester.  
**Brownbill, Hy**, Salford, Lancaster, Gent. Nov 23. Farrington,  
 Manch.  
**Collinge, Jas**, Reeds Holme, Lancaster, Yeoman. Dec 10. Woodcock  
 & Sons, Haslingden.  
**Collins, Ellis**, Godmanchester, Huntingdon, Shop Keeper. Dec 2.  
 Hunnybun, Huntingdon.  
**Currie, Wm**, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Clothier. Dec 1. Meluse & Porteous,  
 Coldstream.  
**Green, Edwd**, Sandal Magna, York, Engineer. Dec 16. Brown, Waka-  
 field.  
**Parker, John**, Mirfield, York, Surgeon. May 1. Chadwick & Son,  
 Dewsbury.  
**Sharman, Richd**, Ham, Somerset, Coal Merchant. Dec 31. Hayman,  
 North Curry.  
**Shepherd, Rev Wm**, Stapleford Tawney, Essex, Clerk. Nov 30. Blake,  
 Lethbury.  
**Smith, Lot**, Swinton, Lancaster, Farmer. Dec 16. Weston & Grover,  
 Manch.  
**Stanier, John**, Wrockwardine, Salop, Esq. Dec 24. Potts & Son,  
 Moseley.  
**Turner, Sir Geo** Jas, Park-crescent, St Marylebone, Lord Justice. Dec  
 31. Turner, Lincoln's-inn.  
**White, Saml** Ballett, Mount Pleasant, Tulse-hill, Gent. Dec 6. Evans  
 & Foster, Gray's-inn-sq.

**Deeds registered pursuant to Bankruptcy Act, 1861.**

**FRIDAY, Oct. 25, 1867.**

**Barnett, Taylor**, Windermers, Westmorland, Chemist. Sept 26. Asst.  
 Reg Oct 22.  
**Bennett, John**, Moor-lane, Manufacturing Milliner. Sept 25. Comp.  
 Reg Oct 23.  
**Bonnet, John** Conrad, High-st, Woolwich, Tailor. Oct 21. Comp. Reg  
 Oct 24.  
**Brine, Augustus**, Wycombe-ter, Hornsey-rd, Mason. Oct 22. Comp.  
 Reg Oct 23.  
**Brown, Richd**, Clapham-pk-rd, Clapham, Coach Builder. Sept 13.  
 Comp. Reg Oct 24.  
**Brown, Peter**, Gresham-st, Carpet Warehouseman. Sept 24. Asst.  
 Reg Oct 23.  
**Browning, Edwin**, Hay, Brecon, Grocer. Sept 30. Asst. Reg  
 Oct 23.  
**Burke, Jas** Baird, Queen-sq, Westminster, Civil Engineer. Oct 21.  
 Asst. Reg Oct 23.  
**Canter, John**, Cirencester, Gloucester, Plumber. Oct 14. Conv. Reg  
 Oct 24.  
**Chichester, Geo** Augustus Hamilton, Abingdon, Berks, Esq. Oct 24.  
 Comp. Reg Oct 24.  
**Churns, John** & Robt Catling, Manch, File Manufacturers. Sept 25.  
 Conv. Reg Oct 23.  
**Collins, Mark**, Broad-st, Bloomsbury, Hatter. Oct 18. Comp. Reg  
 Oct 25.  
**Corringham, Richd**, Canterbury, Kent, Watchmaker. Oct 14. Comp.  
 Reg Oct 22.  
**Croft, Elizabeth** Butcher Mary, Felixstow, Suffolk, Schoolmistress.  
 Oct 16. Comp. Reg Oct 22.  
**Cross, Thos**, Batley Carr, nr Dewsbury, York, Chemist. Sept 30.  
 Asst. Reg Oct 25.  
**Cruste, Giovanni**, & Hy Felmingham, Nottingham, Picture Frame  
 Manufacturer. Oct 15. Comp. Reg Oct 24.  
**Cubitt, Martin**, & Wm Cubitt, St Paul's-rd, Bow, Builders. Sept 25.  
 Asst. Reg Oct 23.  
**Dobb, Wm**, Rotherham, York, Modeller. Oct 3. Comp. Reg  
 Oct 25.  
**Dowel, Benjamin** Willet, Cornhill, Builder. Oct 18. Comp. Reg  
 Oct 23.  
**Evans, John**, Erdington, Warwick, Gun-barrel Filer. Oct 17. Comp.  
 Reg Oct 24.  
**Evington, Geo**, jun, Halton Skitter, Lincoln, Farmer. Oct 1. Asst.  
 Reg Oct 25.  
**Firmston, John**, Mall, Hammersmith, Licensed Victualler. Oct 3.  
 Comp. Reg Oct 22.

**Fisher, Fredk** Thos, Cambridge, Grocer. Oct 2. Asst. Reg Oct 25.  
**Goodman, Thos**, High-st, Poplar, Bootmaker. Oct 15. Comp. Reg  
 Oct 23.  
**Harland, John**, Sheffield, Bricklayer. Oct 17. Comp. Reg Oct 24.  
**Hedges, James** John, jun, Slough, Bucks, Sub-Contractor. Oct 23.  
 Asst. Reg Oct 24.  
**Hicks, Jas**, Moleana-rd, New-rd, Hammersmith, Builder. Sept 30.  
 Comp. Reg Oct 25.  
**Hoffman, John** Wm, Birm, Patentee. Oct 9. Comp. Reg Oct 15.  
**Hutchinson, Jas**, Coleman-st, Coffee-house Keeper. Oct 22. Comp.  
 Reg Oct 25.  
**James, John**, Dowlais, Glamorgan, Draper. Oct 2. Conv. Reg  
 Oct 23.  
**Kemp, Emma**, Nottingham, Milliner. Oct 22. Comp. Reg Oct 23.  
**Kerl, Mary**, Bedford, Widow. Oct 14. Comp. Reg Oct 21.  
**Kite, Wm** Hatcher, Caledonian-rd, Pentonville, Draper. Sept 30.  
 Comp. Reg Oct 23.  
**Lansley, Geo**, Thruxtton, Hants, Blacksmith. Oct 23. Comp. Reg  
 Oct 24.  
**Lawrence, Thos**, Sheffield, York, Grocer. Sept 26. Asst. Reg  
 Oct 24.  
**Laws, Jas**, Gorleston, Suffolk, Miller. Sept 25. Asst. Reg Oct 24.  
**Lees, Saml**, Lees, Lancaster, Provision Dealer. Sept 24. Comp. Reg  
 Oct 22.  
**Levy, Isaac**, Richmond-rd, Barnsbury, Professor of Music. Oct  
 15. Comp. Reg Oct 24.  
**Littler, Wm**, Edmund Littler, & Jas Schofield Littler, Merton, Surrey,  
 Silk and Cotton Printers. Oct 24. Comp. Reg Oct 23.  
**McMicheau, Andrew**, Sutherland-sq, Walworth, Clerk in Civil Service.  
 Oct 15. Comp. Reg Oct 25.  
**Maryman, Robt**, Euston-rd, Gent. Oct 2. Comp. Reg Oct 23.  
**Morris, Thos**, Tharrow, Brecon, Farmer. Oct 2. Comp. Reg Oct 25.  
**Muller, Marks** Leopold, Hanway-st, Watchmaker. Oct 24. Comp.  
 Reg Oct 25.  
**Norrie, Isaac** Dadd, Sidney-rd, Stockwell, Accountant. Oct 14. Comp.  
 Reg Oct 23.  
**Oldman, John**, Thetford, Norfolk, Cabinet Maker. Sept 25. Conv.  
 Reg Oct 23.  
**Orgill, Chas** Hy, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Manch. Oct 23. Comp.  
 Reg Oct 24.  
**Oxenham, John**, Landport, Southampton, Grocer. Sept 28. Asst.  
 Reg Oct 24.  
**Farlane, Wm**, Weston, Chester, Grocer. Sept 30. Asst. Reg  
 Oct 23.  
**Pocklington, Robt**, Sheepbridge, Derby, Innkeeper. Sept 19. Comp.  
 Reg Oct 23.  
**Poniton, Wm**, St George's-yd, Caledonian-rd, Cab Proprietor. Oct 24.  
 Comp. Reg Oct 24.  
**Poupard, Chas**, Chas Geo Poupard, & Andrew Gray Mackenzie,  
 Stratford, Essex, Emery Merchants. Oct 23. Asst. Reg Oct 23.  
**Frout, Mary**, Cheetham, Manch, Lace Dealer. Oct 21. Comp. Reg  
 Oct 24.  
**Sanders, Geo**, Bridlington, York, Excise Officer. Oct 17. Asst. Reg  
 Oct 22.  
**Shelley, Jas**, Wolverhampton, Stafford, Charcoal Dealer. Oct 13.  
 Comp. Reg Oct 25.  
**Shilton, Wm**, Southampton, Corn and Coal Dealer. Oct 14. Comp.  
 Reg Oct 25.  
**Simon, Geo** Young, & Wm Hy Ivimy, Mark-lane, Wine Merchants.  
 Sept 26. Asst. Reg Oct 23.  
**Smith, John**, Wolverhampton, Stafford, Fishmonger. Oct 23. Comp.  
 Reg Oct 25.  
**Stronach, John**, Silloth, Cumberland, Timber Merchant. Oct 18.  
 Comp. Reg Oct 23.  
**Swire, Wm** Clare, & Thos Swire, Haslingden, Lancaster, Cotton Manu-  
 facturer. Oct 1. Asst. Reg Oct 25.  
**Thurley, Abraham**, Woodford, Essex, Gardener. Oct 23. Comp. Reg  
 Oct 24.  
**Tilke, Wm**, Ann-st, New North-rd, out of business. Sept 12. Comp.  
 Reg Oct 23.  
**Tingman, Jas**, Southport, Lancaster, Bookseller. Oct 9. Asst. Reg  
 Oct 23.  
**Wilkinson, Joseph**, Stockton, Durham, Grocer. Oct 2. Asst. Reg  
 Oct 24.  
**Williams, Steph**, Wolverhampton, Stafford, Jeweller. Oct 19. Asst.  
 Reg Oct 25.  
**Young, John** Geo Lambton, Tunbridge, Kent, Schoolmaster. Oct 3.  
 Comp. Reg Oct 23.

**TUESDAY, Oct. 29, 1867.**

**Alexander, Chas**, Whitechapel-rd, Tobaccoist. Oct 11. Comp. Reg  
 Oct 23.  
**Awbrey, Joseph**, Burghfield, Berks, Grocer. Sept 28. Asst. Reg  
 Oct 26.  
**Barlow, Jas**, Little Budworth, Chester, Innkeeper. Oct 26. Comp.  
 Reg Oct 28.  
**Barnish, Maria**, Rochdale, Lancaster, Widow. Oct 25. Comp. Reg  
 Oct 23.  
**Cheetham, Wm**, Rochdale, Lancaster, Surgeon. Oct 7. Asst. Reg  
 Oct 28.  
**Clark, Wm** Wyndham, Gunter-ter, Fulham-rd, no occupation. Oct 17.  
 Comp. Reg Oct 29.  
**Clayton, Jas**, Mirfield, York, Waste Puller. Oct 23. Comp. Reg  
 Oct 29.  
**Clayton, Betty**, Brighouse, York, Shopkeeper. Oct 23. Comp. Reg  
 Oct 29.  
**Colbridge, Thos** Gilderdale, Sheffield, Joiner. Oct 10. Comp. Reg  
 Oct 24.  
**Coward, Wm**, Bristol, Pork Butcher. Oct 1. Asst. Reg Oct 25.  
**Davies, Geo** Tlos, Leeds, Journeyman Ornamentor. Oct 16. Conv.  
 Reg Oct 28.  
**Dawson, Alex** Mutter, & John McMillan Inglis, Lpool, Merchants. Sept  
 30. Asst. Reg Oct 26.  
**Dersch, Hermann**, Dean-st, Soho, Upholsterer. Oct 15. Comp. Reg  
 Oct 26.  
**Diack, Geo**, Oxford-st, Upholsterer. Sept 28. Comp. Reg  
 Oct 26.  
**Durrant, Jas**, Stoke Newrick, Norfolk, Meal Merchant. Oct 17. Comp  
 Reg Oct 23.

Edwards, Wm, & Fredk Wiedenbach Whichelo, Iver, Bucks, Paper Makers. Oct 16. Comp. Reg Oct 26.  
 Evans, John, Dawley, Salop, Grocer. Oct 17. Asst. Reg Oct 28.  
 Fraser, Jas, South Shields, Durham, Painter. Oct 19. Asst. Reg Oct 26.  
 Freeman, Wm, Mornington-rd, Deptford, House Decorator. Oct 14. Comp. Reg Oct 26.  
 Glaister, Isaac, Whitehaven, Cumberland, Boot Maker. Oct 9. Asst. Reg Oct 28.  
 Gumbley, Wm, Silver-st, Golden-sq, Butcher. Oct 1. Comp. Reg Oct 26.  
 Harding, Geo, Edmund-ter, Notting-hill, out of employment. Sept 28. Comp. Reg Oct 26.  
 Harkness, Wm Thomson, Maidstone, Kent, Miller. Oct 16. Comp. Reg Oct 26.  
 Hicks, Geo Wm, Aldermanbury, Mantle Manufacturer. Sept 30. Comp. Reg Oct 26.  
 Hilbert, Richd, Hunslet, Leeds, Boot Maker. Oct 25. Comp. Reg Oct 29.  
 Hobson, Geo, Haellingden, Lancaster, Clothier. Oct 14. Comp. Reg Oct 28.  
 Holding, Wm, West Bromwich, Stafford, Innkeeper. Oct 18. Comp. Reg Oct 28.  
 Hargall, Thos John, Stadhampton, Oxford, Surgeon. Sept 30. Comp. Reg Oct 26.  
 Jennings, Wm, Oxford-st, Laceman. Oct 4. Comp. Reg Oct 29.  
 Jones, Thos, Wolverhampton, Stafford, Builder. Oct 2. Comp. Reg Oct 26.  
 Myers, Michael, Wigmore-st, Cavendish-sq, Trunk Maker. Oct 26. Comp. Reg Oct 28.  
 Naylor, John, Jun, Ramsgate, Kent, Gent. Oct 10. Comp. Reg Oct 28.  
 Noone, Geo Edwd, New Cross-rd, Ironmonger. Oct 2. Comp. Reg Oct 28.  
 Oxley, Joseph, Rotherham, York, Grocer. Sept 27. Asst. Reg Oct 25.  
 Parker, Roger, & John Shaw, Preston, Lancaster, Foundrymen. Sept 28. Asst. Reg Oct 26.  
 Pearson, Alfred, Lpool, & John Lilly, Manch, Merchants. Oct 22. Asst. Reg Oct 28.  
 Peel, Thos Clifford, Lant-st, Southwark, Wholesale Stationer. Sept 28. Asst. Reg Oct 26.  
 Poole, Clement Wm, Fools Cray, Kent, Paper Pulp Manufacturer. Oct 4. Comp. Reg Oct 25.  
 Ramage, Edgar Robt, College-st, Dowgate-hill, Wine Cooper. Oct 24. Comp. Reg Oct 28.  
 Royce, Richd, Gt Bolas, Salop, Market Gardener. Oct 2. Asst. Reg Oct 28.  
 Sherratt, Enoch, Burslem, Stafford, Tailor. Oct 1. Comp. Reg Oct 28.  
 Simpson, Edw, Swinton, York, Innkeeper. Oct 10. Asst. Reg Oct 28.  
 Slater, Abraham, Wakefield, York, Draper. Oct 19. Asst. Reg Oct 26.  
 Smith, Wm, Essex-rd, Islington, Draper. Oct 28. Comp. Reg Oct 29.  
 Speltz, Louis, Lpool, Merchant. Oct 28. Comp. Reg Oct 29.  
 Spittle, David, Birm, Publican. Oct 18. Comp. Reg Oct 26.  
 Taiter, Esther, Longton, Stafford, Widow. Oct 23. Comp. Reg Oct 28.  
 Thornton, Joshua, Halifax, York, Draper. Oct 7. Comp. Reg Oct 28.  
 Travis, Saml, Stapleton, Gloucestershire, out of business. Oct 15. Comp. Reg Oct 29.  
 Turner, Geo, Ryde, Isle of Wight, Butcher. Oct 23. Comp. Reg Oct 29.  
 Varley, Chas, Geo Armistead, Geo Taylor, Joseph Dougill, & John Bagshaw, Leeds, Hackle Pin Makers. Oct 3. Asst. Reg Oct 25.  
 Wheeler, Fras, Broadway, Westminster, Stationer. Oct 23. Comp. Reg Oct 26.  
 White, Thos, Cavendish-rd, South Lambeth, Grocer. Oct 7. Comp. Reg Oct 28.  
 Whitefield, Chas, East End, Finchley, Surgeon. Oct 1. Asst. Reg Oct 28.  
 Willats, Wm, North-bldg, Eldon-st, Finsbury, Upholsterer. Oct 4. Comp. Reg Oct 26.  
 Wood, John Edwd, Morland, York, Farmer. Oct 10. Comp. Reg Oct 28.  
 Wright, Edmd, Louth, Lincoln, Boot Manufacturer. Oct 12. Comp. Reg Oct 26.  
 Wyatt, Wm, Bourton-on-the-Hill, Gloucester, Innkeeper. Oct 1. Asst. Reg Oct 28.

### Bankrupts.

FRIDAY, Oct. 25, 1867.

### To Surrender in London.

Bennett, John, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Oct 21. Roche. Nov 20 at 11.  
 Blake, Ethelstane Hy, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Oct 21. Roche. Nov 20 at 11.  
 Brown, Jas Fredk, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Oct 21. Roche. Nov 20 at 11.  
 Bullock, Geo, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Oct 21. Roche. Nov 20 at 11.  
 Bunyard, Wm, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Oct 21. Roche. Nov 20 at 11.  
 Carter, Geo, Sturminster Marshall, Dorset, Saddler. Pet Oct 22. Murray. Nov 11 at 12. Peacock, South-sq, Gray's-lan.  
 Caseley, John, Aldermanbury, Woollen Draper. Pet Oct 21. Roche. Nov 6 at 13. Beard, Basinghall-st.  
 Closter, Christopher Olsen, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Oct 21. Roche. Nov 20 at 11.  
 Cooper, Walter Scott, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Oct 21. Roche. Nov 20 at 11.  
 Coutts, Chas, Warden-rd, out of business. Pet Oct 22. Murray. Nov 11 at 12. Hillearys & Tunstall, Fenchurch-bldg, Fenchurch-st.  
 Curtis, Alfred, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Oct 21 (for pau). Roche. Nov 6 at 1. Dobie, Basinghall-st.  
 Cutler, Thos, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Oct 21. Roche. Nov 20 at 12.

Dillmore, Chas, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Oct 21. Roche. Nov 20 at 12.  
 Fabian, Augustus Phillips, Portsea, Hants, Accountant. Pet Oct 22. Murray. Nov 11 at 11. White, Danc's-lan, Surad.  
 Figula, Francisco, Woburn-bldg, Tavistock-sq, Grocer. Pet Oct 23. Murray. Nov 11 at 1. Herwood, Philpot-lane, Fenchurch-st.  
 Fuller, Geo, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Oct 17. Nov 13 at 12.  
 Fullwood, John, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Oct 21. Roche. Nov 20 at 12.  
 Gamble, Robt, Esmond-rd, Bow, Linen Draper. Pet Oct 22. Murray. Nov 11 at 12. Steinberg, Bread-st, Cheapside.  
 Gannaway, Wm, King-st, Hammersmith, Boot Maker. Pet Oct 23. Murray. Nov 11 at 1. Peverley, Coleman-st.  
 Gosset, Robt, Canton-pi, Edmonton, Auctioneer. Pet Oct 23. Murray. Nov 11 at 12. Angell, Guildhall-yd.  
 Griffith, Joseph, Thornton-heath, Surrey, House Agent. Pet Oct 23. Murray. Nov 11 at 1. Childley, Old Jewry.  
 Gurney, John Gregory, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Oct 21. Roche. Nov 20 at 12.  
 Higginson, Fras, Ryde, Isle of Wight, Hotel Keeper. Pet Oct 22. Murray. Nov 11 at 12. Sole & Co, Aldermanbury.  
 Isip, Edwd Porter, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Oct 21. Roche. Nov 20 at 12.  
 Joseph, Gabriel, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Oct 21. Roche. Nov 20 at 1.  
 Joseph, Hy, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Oct 21. Roche. Nov 20 at 1.  
 Joseph, John, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Oct 21. Roche. Nov 20 at 12.  
 Lawrence, Wm John, Walthamstow, Essex, Clerk. Pet Oct 19. Roche. Nov 6 at 11. Drake, Basinghall-st.  
 Linstead, Wm, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Oct 21. Roche. Nov 20 at 1.  
 Metcalf, Jehu, Offord-rd, Caledonian-rd, Saddler. Pet Oct 22. Roche. Nov 11 at 11. Hicks, Orchard-st, Portman-sq.  
 Milward, Wm, Ryde House, Peckham Rye, Grocer. Pet Oct 31. Roche. Nov 6 at 11. Woodard, Fenchurch-st.  
 Mingaud, Philippe, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Oct 21. Roche. Nov 20 at 1.  
 Morgan, Sarah, Lloyd-sq, Clerkenwell, Wholesale Milliner. Pet Oct 23. Murray. Nov 6 at 1. Weightman, Guildhall-chambers.  
 Newman, Jas, Roman-rd, Old Ford, Bread Baker. Pet Oct 17. Roche. Nov 6 at 12. George, Fenchurch-st.  
 Norman, John Hy, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Oct 17. Nov 13 at 12.  
 Pudney, Fredk, Brightlingsea, Essex, Builder. Pet Oct 24. Murray. Nov 6 at 1. Jones, Colchester.  
 Parker, Robt, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Oct 21. Nov 20 at 1.  
 Penn, Alfd, Essex-rd, Islington, Boot Manufacturer. Pet Oct 21. Roche. Nov 4 at 1. Clarke, St Mary's-sq, Paddington.  
 Pepper, Wm Hy, Dover, Kent, Builder. Pet Oct 21. Roche. Nov 6 at 12. Bower & Cotton, Chancery-lane.  
 Potter, Fredk Chas, Well-st, South Hackney, Baker. Pet Oct 23. Murray. Nov 11 at 1. Hicks, Orchard-st, Portman-sq.  
 Reber, Jacques, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Oct 21. Roche. Nov 20 at 1.  
 Reynolds, Isaac, Bloomsbury-market, Bloomsbury-sq, Coal Merchant. Pet Oct 21. Roche. Nov 6 at 12. Brighton, Bishopsgate-st.  
 Riggs, Chas Merit, Queen's-rd, Norland-sq, Doctor. Pet Oct 21. Roche. Nov 6 at 11. Lewis & Co, Old Jewry.  
 Robson, John, Geo, Denford-creek Wharf, Coal Merchant. Pet Oct 22. Roche. Nov 11 at 11. Moss, Gracechurch-st.  
 Search, Hy, Gravenor-st, Camberwell-rd, Butcher's Foreman. Pet Oct 21. Murray. Nov 6 at 1. Keene & Marsland, Lower Thames-st.  
 Shillabeer, Wm, Peel-rd, Kilburn-pk, Builder. Pet Oct 21. Roche. Nov 11 at 11. Matthews & Co, Arthur st, West.  
 Teasdale, Jas Thos, Water-st, Bridge-st, Blackfriars, Dealer in Drug-gists Sundries. Pet Oct 19. Roche. Nov 6 at 1. Bacon, Old Jewry.  
 Turner, Thos, Weybridge, Surrey, Dealer in Fish. Pet Oct 21. Roche. Nov 6 at 12. Bogdie, Essex-st, Strand.  
 Turpin, Benj, Dalston-ter, Dalston-lane, out of business. Pet Oct 22. Roche. Nov 11 at 11. Johnson, Clifford's-lan.  
 Wyth, Thos, Wenlock-rd, City-rd, Carman. Pet Oct 18. Roche. Nov 6 at 12. Angell, Guildhall-yd.

### To Surrender in the Country.

Allen, Wm, Kingston-upon-Hull, Accountant. Pet Oct 21. Phillips. Kingston-upon-Hull, Nov 9 at 11. Jackson, Hull.  
 Barker, Joseph, Birkenhead, Chester, Grocer. Pet Oct 19. Lpool. Nov 5 at 12. Bretherton & Co, Lpool.  
 Blanchard, John Easingwood, Prisoner for Debt, Walton. Adj Oct 18. Lpool. Nov 5 at 11.  
 Bond, Mark, Newport, Monmouth, Grocer. Pet Oct 22. Roberts. Newport, Nov 5 at 12. Lloyd, Newport.  
 Brennan, Martin, Bristol, Cabinet Maker. Pet Oct 23. Wilde. Bristol, Nov 6 at 11. Clifton, Bristol.  
 Butler, John, Prisoner for Debt, Exeter. Pet July 19. Pearce, East Stonehouse, Nov 6 at 11.  
 Catley, Randolph, Prisoner for Debt, Lewes. Adj Oct 17. Everahed. Brighton, Nov 11 at 11. Rannaclose, Brighton.  
 Chambers, Joseph Osborne, Marke, nr Redcar, York, Painter. Pet Oct 21. Cressy. Stockton-on-Tees, Nov 7 at 11. Dobson, Middlesbrough.  
 Clarke, Arthur Birmingham, Derby, Builder. Pet Oct 22. Tudor. Birm, Nov 5 at 11. Smith, Derby.  
 Clarke, Hy, Swansea, Glamorgan, Licensed Victualler. Pet Oct 22. Morris. Swansea, Nov 6 at 2. Smith, Swansea.  
 Cole, Wm, Jan, Witchford, Cambridge, Farmer. Pet Oct 17. Hall. Ely, Nov 7 at 11. Cross, Ely.  
 Cooper, Eliza Frances Henrietta, Widescombe-in-the-Moor, Ashburton, Devon. Pet Oct 22. Exeter, Nov 7 at 11. Gossly, Bow-st, Covent-garden.  
 Cooper, John Wm, Wigston Magna, Leicester, Baker. Pet Oct 21. Ingram. Leicester, Nov 9 at 10. Owston, Leicester.  
 Croft, Fmcs, Prisoner for Debt, Chester. Adj Oct 14. Lpool, Nov 7 at 12.



Crouch, Jas, Cotham, Bristol, Shipowner. Pet Oct 7. Wilde. Bristol, Nov 5 at 11. Miller, Bristol.  
 Dale, Joseph, Stoke-upon-Trent, Stafford, China Potter, Pet Oct 19. Keary. Stoke-upon-Trent, Nov 9 at 11. Moxon, Hanley.  
 Elam, Geo, Prisoner for Debt, Manch. Adj Oct 14. Hulton. Salford, Nov 9 at 9.30.  
 Ellen, Geo, Faversham, Kent, Carpenter. Adj Oct 18. Tassell. Faversham, Nov 6 at 12. Girard.  
 Ellis, John, Paisley, Devon, Licensed Victualler. Pet Oct 23. Bryest. Totnes. Nov 5 at 11. Micholmore, Totnes.  
 Evans, Thos, sen. St Fagan's, Glamorgan, Farmer. Pet Oct 21. Langley. Cardiff. Nov 5 at 11. Raby, Cardiff.  
 Evans, Mary, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Lancaster, Boarding-house Keeper. Pet Oct 21. Murray. Manch, Nov 6 at 11. Eltoft & Hampson, Manch.  
 Genders, Jas, Prisoner for Debt, Warwick, Adj Oct 19. Tudor. Birm, Nov 8 at 12. James & Griffin, Birm.  
 Gibbon, Wm, Thorparch, York, Farmer. Pet Oct 22. Leeds, Nov 4 at 11. Simpson, Leeds.  
 Gosling, John, jun, Checkley, Stafford, Cattle Dealer. Pet Oct 22. Daniel. Chendle. Nov 12 at 11. Tennant, Hanley.  
 Hickes, Wm Hy, Birm. Pet Oct 22 (for pan). Hill. Birm, Nov 6 at 12. James & Griffin, Birm.  
 Hollinshead, Benj, Ogley Hay, Stafford, Carrier. Pet Oct 21. Birch. Lichfield, Nov 8 at 10. Wilson, Lichfield.  
 Jones, Jonathan, jun, Tywardreath, Cornwall, Draper. Pet Oct 22. Carlyon. St Austell, Nov 8 at 12. Soley, Forey.  
 Kentfield, John, Chichester, Sussex, no trade. Pet Oct 18. Sewton. Chichester, Nov 6 at 12. Titchener, Chichester.  
 Kirby, Jas, Leicester, Beerhouse Keeper. Pet Oct 21. Ingram. Leicester, Nov 9 at 10. Owston, Leicester.  
 Lambton, John Geo, Prisoner for Debt, Durham. Adj Oct 16. Gibson. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Nov 6 at 1. Hoyle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.  
 Liptrot, Thos Jas, St Helena, Lancaster, Grocer's Assistant. Pet Oct 23. Andsell. St Helena, Nov 6 at 11. Beasley, St Helena.  
 Mackie, Jas O'Neill, Garston, nr Lpool, Licensed Victualler. Pet Oct 16. Lpool, Nov 11 at 11. Best, Lpool.  
 Malpass, Hy, Hanley, Stafford, Grocer's Assistant. Pet Oct 23. Challinor. Hanley, Nov 9 at 11. Tennant, Hanley.  
 McLean, Alex, jun, Weston, Chester, Hay Dealer. Pet Oct 12. Nicholson. Runcorn, Nov 16 at 10. Fletcher, Northwich.  
 McFarlin, Maria, Lpool, Milliner. Pet Oct 23. Hime. Lpool, Nov 6 at 3. Yates, Lpool.  
 Morgan, Thos, Aberaman, Glamorgan, Sinker. Pet Oct 19. Rees. Aberdare, Nov 7 at 12. Rosser, Aberdare.  
 Morris, Thos, & Anne Morris, Mochdre, nr Conway, Shopkeepers. Pet Oct 19. Hughes. Conway, Oct 26 at 11. Jones, Conway.  
 Mothershead, Edwd, Stafford, Licensed Victualler. Pet Oct 23. Tudor. Birm, Nov 8 at 12. Spilsbury, Stafford.  
 Mann, Chas, Lindsey, Suffolk, out of business. Pet Oct 18. Newman. Hadleigh, Nov 4 at 3. Hill, Ipswich.  
 Odell, Wm, Childer Thornton, Chester. Pet Oct 23. Lpool, Nov 5 at 12. Richardson & Co, Lpool.  
 Parry, Dashwood, Hope, Flint, Surgeon's Assistant. Pet Oct 22. Edgworth. Wrexham, Nov 8 at 11. Jones, Wrexham.  
 Perry, Hy, Moxley, Stafford, Licensed Victualler. Pet Oct 21. Wall-sall, Nov 6 at 12. Bartlett, Wolverhampton.  
 Pickering, Tobias, Barnack, Northampton, Stonemason. Pet Oct 21. Shield. Stamford, Nov 11 at 11. Stapleton, Stamford.  
 Pitam, John, Bilton, Stafford, Wire Drawer. Pet Oct 19. Brown. Wolverhampton, Nov 5 at 12. Stratton, Stratton.  
 Plank, John, Wolverhampton, Stafford, Carpenter. Pet Oct 21. Tudor. Birm, Nov 8 at 12. Barrow, Wolverhampton.  
 Pratt, David, Prisoner for Debt, Warwick. Pet Oct 23. Tudor. Birm, Nov 8 at 12. Southall & Nelson, Birm.  
 Rees, Griffith, Swansea, Glamorgan, Builder. Pet Oct 16. Morris. Swansea, Nov 8 at 9. Morris, Swansea.  
 Retailack, Wm, Mawnan, Cornwall, Coal Dealer. Pet Oct 21. Tilly. Falmouth, Nov 5 at 11. Pender, Falmouth.  
 Robson, John, Prisoner for Debt, York. Adj Nov 15. Leeds, Nov 7 at 11.  
 Rule, John, Hulme, Lancaster, Iron Broker. Pet Oct 22. Hulton. Salford, Nov 9 at 9.30. Stringer, Manch.  
 Savage, Jas, Cardiff, Glamorgan, Sail Maker. Pet Oct 23. Wilde. Bristol, Nov 6 at 11. Ingledew & Ince, Cardiff.  
 Saw, Jas Geo, Hardway, Southampton, out of business. Pet Oct 22. Howard. Portsmouth, Nov 14 at 12. Wallis, Portsmouth.  
 Scales, Geo, Gilling, Norfolk, Dealer in Cattle. Pet Oct 23. Lys. Harleston, Nov 9 at 11. Garrod, Diss.  
 Shuter, David Wilson, Fley, York, Lodging-house Keeper. Adj Oct Leeds, Nov 4 at 11.  
 Spence, Thos, Horton, York, Coal Dealer. Pet Oct 17. Leeds, Nov 7 at 11. Cariss & Tempest, Leeds.  
 Stanton, Geo, Birm, Beerhouse Keeper. Pet Oct 23. Hill. Birm, Nov 6 at 11. Jacques, Birm.  
 Stubbs, Elias, Rochdale, Lancaster, Confectioner. Pet Oct 19. Jackson. Rochdale, Nov 12 at 11. Standing, Rochdale.  
 Stubby, Joseph, Batley, York, Woollen Spinner. Pet Oct 22. Leeds, Nov 7 at 11. Schofield, Dewsbury.  
 Titley, John, Wolverhampton, Stafford, out of business. Pet Oct 18. Brown. Wolverhampton, Nov 5 at 12. Thurstans, Wolverhampton.  
 Tupman, Aaron, Chesterfield, Derby, Hairdresser. Pet Oct 22. Leeds, Nov 6 at 12. Hopkinson, Chesterfield.  
 Underwood, Geo, Rugby, Warwick, Grocer. Adj Oct 18 (for pan). Hubbard, Rugby, Nov 5 at 11. Overall, Leamington.  
 Ward, Jas, Lpool, Grocer. Pet Oct 21. Hime. Lpool, Nov 4 at 3. Barker, Lpool.  
 Wheatstone, Richd, Fownhope, Hereford, Timber Merchant. Pet Oct 22. Hill. Birm, Nov 6 at 12. Suckling, Birm.  
 Wheatstone, Wm, Dinedor Mill, Hereford, out of business. Pet Oct 21. Hill. Birm, Nov 6 at 12. James & Griffin, Birm.  
 Williams, Thos, Lpool, Relieving Officer. Pet Oct 22. Hime. Lpool, Nov 5 at 3. Henry, Lpool.  
 Winterbottom, Jas, Saddleworth, York, Labourer. Pet Oct 21. Sumner. Saddleworth, Nov 6 at 12. Ascroft, Oldham.  
 Yates, Thos, Chadwick, Prisoner for Debt, Manch. Pet Oct 21 (for pan). Kay. Manch, Nov 5 at 9.30. Ambler, Manch.

Young, Hy, Redditch, Worcester, Needle Finisher. Pet Oct 21. Browning. Redditch, Nov 11 at 11. Simmons, Redditch.  
 Yoxall, Geo, Crews, Chester, Auctioneer. Pet Oct 22. Lpool, Nov 7 at 11. Bent, Winsford.

TUESDAY, Oct. 29, 1867.

To Surrender in London.

Balfour, Lewis, jun, Spring-grove, out of business. Pet Oct 26. Murray. Nov 13 at 1. Duffield & Butty, Tokenhouse-yard.  
 Barnaby, Hy, Griffin-rd, Plumstead, Milkman. Pet Oct 23. Murray. Nov 13 at 1. Hughes & Musket, Waterloo-pl.  
 Bates, Wm Geo, Queen-st, Brompton, Journeyman Carpenter. Pet Oct 26. Murray. Nov 18 at 12. Sibley, Doughty-st.  
 Blease, Geo, Eritch, Kent, Bricklayer. Pet Oct 23. Murray. Nov 13 at 1. Gibson, Abchurch-lane.  
 Clarke, Walter, West-green, Tottenham, Boot Manufacturer. Pet Oct 26. Murray. Nov 18 at 12. Briant, Old Broad-st.  
 Edmonds, Hy Alfred, Pearson-st, Kingsland-rd, out of business. Pet Oct 24. Murray. Nov 13 at 11. Spiller & Son, South-pl, Finsbury.  
 Evans, Edw, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Oct 21. Roche. Nov 20 at 1.  
 Gerard, Geo Enoch, King's-rd, Chelsea, Mechanical Engineer. Pet Oct 26. Murray. Nov 13 at 12. Clarke, Dean's-ct, St Paul's-churchyard.  
 Gosling, Alfred, Heathfield, Sussex, Nurseryman. Pet Oct 23. Murray. Nov 13 at 11. Lawrence & Co, Old Jewry-chambers.  
 Hampton, Geo, Brighton, Sussex, Builder. Pet Oct 26. Murray. Nov 13 at 12. Linklaters & Co, Walbrook.  
 Harrison, Geo Hy De Strabolgie Neville Plantagenet, Bedford-row, Genealogist. Pet Oct 26. Murray. Nov 18 at 11. France, Lincoln's-inn-fields.  
 Isaacs, Abraham, King's Warden, Hertford, Licensed Victualler. Pet Oct 24. Murray. Nov 13 at 12. Hicklin, Trinity-sq, Borough.  
 Kempen, Lemuel Hy Van, Fownall-rd, Dalston, Comm Agent. Pet Oct 26. Murray. Nov 13 at 1. Wheatley, Bymonds-inn, Chancery-lane.  
 Lampitt, Danl, Midburn-st, Somers-town, Painter. Pet Oct 25. Murray. Nov 13 at 12. Wright, Chancery-lane.  
 Liddbury, Edmd, Stratford, Essex, Fishmonger. Pet Oct 25. Murray. Nov 18 at 11. Kipping, North-buildings, Eldon-st.  
 Marlow, Alfred John, Windmill-row, Kennington-green, Kennington, Saddler. Pet Oct 26. Murray. Nov 13 at 1. Merriam & Buckland, Queen's City.  
 Milburn, Alfred, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Oct 24 (for pan). Murray. Nov 13 at 12. Pittman, Guildhall-chambers, Basing-hall-st.  
 Mohr, Karl, Auckland-st, Vauxhall, Baker. Pet Oct 17. Roche. Nov 13 at 1. Hillearys & Tunstall, Fenchurch-bldgs.  
 Moesdon, Benj Joseph, Minorities, Warehouseman. Pet Oct 25. Peppys. Nov 14 at 12. Murray, Gt St Helena.  
 Newton, Geo Hy, Norway Wharf, Hertford-rd, Kingsland, Fire Wood Dealer. Pet Oct 23. Murray. Nov 13 at 11. Thomas & Hollams, Mincing-lane.  
 Parker, Wm Lacey, Beaumont-mews, High-st, Marylebone, Cab Driver. Pet Oct 26. Murray. Nov 18 at 12. Wright, Bilsom-bury-sq.  
 Poorten, Josse Emanuel Vaader, Frith-st, Soho, Boot and Shoe Maker. Pet Oct 25. Murray. Nov 13 at 12. Maniere, Gt James-st, Bedford-row.  
 Smith, Robt, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Oct 25 (for pan). Murray. Nov 20 at 1. George, Fenchurch-st.  
 Smith, Wm, Mill-st, Bermondsey, out of business. Pet Oct 24. Peppys. Nov 14 at 12. Pittman, Guildhall-chambers.  
 Thwaites, Geo Wm, Hastings, Publican. Pet Oct 28. Murray. Nov 11 at 1. Trimmer, Lincoln's-inn-fields.  
 Towison, John, Norwich, Engineer. Pet Oct 24. Murray. Nov 13 at 11. Chidley, Old Jewry.  
 Wild, Jonathan, White Horse-rd, Croydon, Painter. Pet Oct 26. Murray. Nov 18 at 11. Hogan, Martin's-lane, Cannon-st.  
 To Surrender in the Country.  
 Abbott, Wm, Salford, Brickmaker. Pet Oct 24. Hulton. Salford, Nov 9 at 9.30. Ward, Salford.  
 Allason, John, Maryport, Cumberland, Butcher. Pet Oct 25. Waugh. Cockermouth, Nov 11 at 3. Ramsay, Cockermouth.  
 Atkins, Robt, Writtle, Essex, out of employment. Pet Oct 23. Gepp. Nov 13 at 12. Blyth, Chelmsford.  
 Banks, John, Bishop Auckland, Durham, Shingler. Pet Oct 25. Trotter. Bishop Auckland, Nov 8 at 10. Brignall, Durham.  
 Bell, Wm, Weston-super-Mare, Somerset, Lodging-house Keeper. Pet Oct 26. Davies. Weston-super-Mare, Nov 11 at 11. Benson, Bristol.  
 Bennett, Thos, Barnsley, York, Shopkeeper. Pet Oct 24. Shepherd. Barnsley, Nov 12 at 11. Hazier, Barnsley.  
 Bradley, John, Milton-next-Gravesend, Kent, Pilot. Pet Oct 23. Southgate. Gravesend, Nov 11 at 12. Sharnard, Gravesend.  
 Davies, John, Newtown, Montgomery, Plumber. Pet Oct 25. Woodman. Newtown, Nov 12 at 11. Jones, Newtown.  
 Duddridge, Stephen Jas, & John Duddridge, Stroud, Gloucester, Builders. Pet Oct 23. Wilde. Bristol, Nov 8 at 11. Fisher, Stroud.  
 Dyer, Andrew, Devises, Wilts, Surgeon. Pet Oct 25. Wilde. Bristol, Nov 8 at 11. Abbott & Leonard, Bristol.  
 Elliott, John, Upper Arley, Stafford, Farmer. Pet Oct 25. Tudor. Birm, Nov 8 at 12. Corbett, Kidderminster.  
 English, Frederic, Exeter, Book-keeper. Pet Oct 26. Daw. Exeter, Nov 13 at 12. Floud, Exeter.  
 Everitt, Chas, Chichester, Police Officer. Pet Oct 23. Sowton. Chichester, Nov 6 at 11.30. Titchener, Chichester.  
 Everton, Edwd, Birm, out of business. Pet Oct 25. Tudor. Birm, Nov 8 at 12. East, Birm.  
 Floud, Jonathan Spencer, Birm, Writing Master. Pet Oct 25. Guest. Birm, Nov 22 at 10. Duke, Birm.  
 Gardener, Hy, Sheffield, Grocer. Pet Oct 28. Leeds, Nov 20 at 12. Sugg, Sheffield.  
 Gee, Saml, Burton-on-Trent, Stafford, Joiner. Pet Oct 22. Hubbersty. Burton-on-Trent, Nov 11 at 1. Wilson, Lichfield.  
 Gouall, Jas, Stalybridge, Chester, Stationer. Pet Oct 23. Worthington. Ashton-under-Lyne, Nov 14 at 12. Chorlton, Manch.

Gregory, Wm, Buxton, Derby, Coach Builder. Pet Oct 25. Macrae. Manch, Nov 14 at 11. Boots & Rylance, Manch.  
Hall, Geo, Leeds, out of business. Pet Oct 25. Leeds, Nov 11 at 11. Harle, Leeds.  
Hampson, Jas, Jas Bromiley, & Hy Hampson, Gerald Gee Cross, Werneth, Chester, Hat Manufacturers. Pet Oct 26. Murray. Manch, Nov 13 at 12. Sutton & Elliott, Manch.  
Harlow, John Tertius, Aston, Warwick. Pet Oct 25. Hill. Birm, Nov 8 at 12. Rowlands, Birm.  
Hawke, Thos Martin, St Day, Cornwall, Plumber. Pet Oct 19. Peter. Redruth, Nov 9 at 11. Trevena, Redruth.  
Ingram, Mary Ann, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Oct 16. Southgate. Gravesend, Nov 4 at 12.  
Jeffery, Peter, Pembury, Kent, Farmer. Pet Oct 25. Alleyn. Tunbridge Wells, Nov 11 at 3. Cripps, Tunbridge Wells.  
Jepson, Hy, Derby, Manager. Pet Oct 7 (for pan). Weller. Derby, Nov 21 at 12. Briggs, Derby.  
Jerram, Saml, Lower Broughton, nr Manch. Pet Oct 26. Murray. Manch, Nov 11 at 11. Jones, Manch.  
Jones, Jas, Handsworth, Stafford, Comm Agent. Pet Oct 24. Guest. Birm, Nov 22 at 10. Duke, Birm.  
Kent, Wm Bennett Willetts, Plymouth, Devon, Watchmaker. Pet Oct 25. Pearce. East Stonehouse, Nov 13 at 11. Robins, Plymouth.  
Lane, Wm, Prisoner for Debt, Winchester. Adj Oct 14 (for pan). Blake. Newport, Nov 11 at 11. Hooper, Newport.  
Lees, Wm, Rusholme, Lancaster, out of business. Pet Oct 25. Southern. Altrincham, Nov 12 at 11. Gardner, Manch.  
Locke, Jas, Kingsdown, Bristol, Perfumer. Pet Oct 25. Harley. Bristol, Nov 15 at 12. Roper.  
Naylor, John Hy, Prisoner for Debt, Springfield. Adj Oct 17. Barnes. Colchester, Nov 9 at 12.  
Norton, Geo Fredk, Derby, Music Master. Pet Oct 24. Weller. Derby, Nov 21 at 12. Leach, Derby.  
Nunn, Joseph, Prisoner for Debt, Ipswich. Pet Oct 16 (for pan). Reeve. Woodbridge, Nov 14 at 3. Jennings, Ipswich.  
Palmer, Wm, Middleton, Durham, Joiner. Pet Oct 25. Bowes. Darlington, Nov 11 at 10. Nixon, Darlington.  
Pattison, Jeremiah, Prisoner for Debt, Morpeth. Adj Oct 18. Brumell. Morpeth, Nov 15 at 10. Lynn, Blyth.  
Pickersgill, Miles, Leeds, Saddler. Pet Oct 24. Leeds, Nov 14 at 11. Blackburn & Son, Leeds.  
Picketts, Wm Jas, Long Eaton, Derby, Grocer. Pet Oct 21. Weller. Derby, Nov 21 at 12. Cranch, Nottingham.  
Price, John, Rhyader, Radnor, Chemist. Adj Oct 15. Jones. Rhyader, Nov 13 at 12. Cheese, Rhyader.  
Robertis, Robt, Manch, Assistant Hatter. Pet Oct 26. Hulton. Salford, Nov 9 at 9.30. Gardner, Manch.  
Roberts, Wilkes, Abergelge, Denbigh, Boot Maker. Pet Oct 24. Sisson. Rhyl, Nov 13 at 12. Jones, Conway.  
Rees, Joseph Benj, Swanses, Glamorgan, Builder. Pet Oct 25. Wilde. Bristol, Nov 9 at 11. Brittan & Son, Bristol.  
Rees, Benj, Ystrad, Glamorgan, Draper. Pet Oct 22. Wilde. Bristol, Nov 8 at 11. Press & Co, Bristol.  
Sage, Saml, Stoke Gabriel, Devon, Labourer. Pet Oct 24. Bryett. Totnes, Nov 9 at 11. Michelmores, Totnes.  
Skelliey, John Shelly, Prisoner for Debt, Chester. Pet Nov 15. Porter. Chester, Nov 11 at 13. Ellethorne, Manch.  
Smith, Fredk Brod, Droitwich, Worcester, out of business. Pet Oct 25. Crisp. Worcester, Nov 11 at 11. Tree, Worcester.  
Squashie, Paul, Birm, Picture Maker. Pet Oct 25. Hill. Birm, Nov 13 at 12. Harrison, Birm.  
Taylor, Wm, Taunton, Somerset, Tailor. Adj Oct 19. Giles. Taunton, Nov 9 at 11. Trenchard, Taunton.  
Thornton, Isaac, Cleckheaton, York, Machine Maker. Pet Oct 28. Leeds, Nov 14 at 11. Jackson, Cleckheaton.  
Williams, David, Treoriky, Glamorgan, Draper. Pet Oct 14. Wilde. Bristol, Nov 8 at 11. Price, Pontypridd.

## BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

FRIDAY, Oct. 25, 1867.

Coutts, Jas, Plumstead, Baptist Minister. Oct 22.  
Truelove, Jas, Dorking, Surrey, Butcher. Sept 27.

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